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## END OF FAMOUS WRITERS.

### Literary Geniuses Who Died Miserably Poor.

That Ouida should have died as she did in poverty and loneliness, an exile, though a voluntary one, from the land of her birth, was an undoubtedly pitiful ending to an exceptionally brilliant career. Equally sad has been the fate reserved for some literary geniuses in the past.

For instance, Richard Savage, the gifted poet, died in a debtor's prison at Bristol, after enduring the pangs of starvation for years. Chatterton, driven desperate through hunger, poisoned himself at the age of 18. Swift died mad, as he had all along predicted he would.

Dr. Dodd, whose "Beauties of Shakespeare" is well known, was hanged for forgery. George Gissing, after suffering hardships that embittered his whole existence, died just as fame was beginning to be assured to him.

Stow, the famous antiquarian, author of the "Survey of London," became in his old age, a licensed beggar, asking alms from door to door "through thirty-six counties." Wycherley, from being the spoiled idol of society, fell to the lowest depths of destitution, and was eventually consigned to the Fleet prison for debt, where he remained seven years. Cotton also spent many years in a debtor's prison, and eventually died there by his own hand.

Robert Burns, writing only fourteen days before his death, implored his friend Cunningham to use his influence with the commissioners of excise in order to get his salary raised from thirty-five pounds a year to fifty, "otherwise, if I die not of disease, I must perish with hunger."

Llorente, the learned and talented historiographer of the Inquisition, was glad during the close of his brilliant but unfortunate career to hire himself out for a few sous a night to keep watch over the dead bodies at the Paris morgue, and died eventually of starvation. Camoens begged his bread from door to door until compelled to take refuge in an almshouse, where he died.

It is told of Ben Jonson that when in his last illness King Charles sent him a small sum of money he returned it. "He sends me so miserable a donation," cried the dying poet, "because I am poor and live in an alley."

Very sad was the fate of Ulrich von Hutten, one of the greatest writers Germany has ever produced. Unable to earn a living he was reduced to tramping through the country, begging food and shelter from the peasants. One bitter winter's night he refused both, and the next morning was found frozen stiff and cold in the drifting snow outside the village. "The only thing he died possessed of, besides the rags he wore," says the biographer, Zuinglius, "was a pen."

Saint-Simon, the celebrated French author, who wrote "The Reorganization of European society," was twice driven by want to attempt his own life, and although he died a natural death in the end, it was among the most lamentable surroundings. "For fifteen days," he says, writing to a friend just before the end came, "I have lived upon bread and water, without a fire; I have even sold my clothes."

## DOINGS OF EARTHWORMS.

Ever since Darwin wrote his remarkable book on earthworms the general public has taken an interest in these lowly creatures. Everybody has observed thousands of them on the cement walks during and after a rain; but the true cause of these remarkable wanderings is not often written about. The fact is that earthworms can move about only when the ground and the grass are wet. The truth of this is easily shown by placing an earthworm on some dry sand, when the dry grains will stick to its slimy skin and make it helpless.

All living creatures are endowed with the instinct to move and spread over the earth. Human beings, higher animals, and birds prefer to move about in fair weather. To the earthworm and other lowly creatures, like frogs, salamanders, slugs, and land snails, rainy days are the only fair days for traveling. When the sun comes out and dries the roads and the meadows they withdraw into their hiding places. As earthworms cannot see clearly, they crawl about in an aimless sort of way. If they happen to get on a board or cement walk, when the sky clears they soon die and shrivel up.

When a dry season or winter approaches, the earthworms burrow deeper into the ground. At a depth varying from six inches to two feet each worm coils up into a little ball. By aid of secreted slime it makes a case of dirt round itself, and in this state it remains dormant, until abundant rains or the spring thaw calls it back to a more active life.

## MODERN HINDU WOMEN.

Within five short years a great change has come over a section of the native population of Lahore. Children of native gentlemen can be seen being taken out for an airing by ayahs morning and evening. Certain bold men have begun to take out their wives in the evening for a drive in open vehicles.

A week ago we saw the daughter of a man of position walking with her father on the railway platform of Lahore. She was dressed in what seemed like an English gown, had English shoes on, and when her husband came up left her father and walked about with him. Her face was quite uncovered. Let those who have relatives in Lahore go there and see for themselves the state of things. They will see wives going out shoulder to shoulder with their husbands in the evenings, having said good-by to old restrictions.—Punjab Journal.

## Wild Horses in Desert of Gobi; Thus Far None Has Been Tamed

There was little prospect thirty years ago of the discovery of a genuine wild horse. There are, to be sure, the so-called wild horses of the Americans, but they are the descendants of horses that the Spaniards brought to the western world some centuries ago. While evidence existed that wild horses were probably as abundant in prehistoric times in the south of Europe as zebras are today in British East Africa, naturalists believed that true wild horses with an unbroken line of wild ancestry were extinct.

In 1879, says the New York Herald, the Russian explorer Prjevalsky reported that he had discovered a new and quite distinct horse in the Gobi desert to the west of Mongolia. Two years later Pollakof published a description of the horse, to which he gave the name Equus Prjevalskii. Then the brothers Grumgrijimailo saw the horses in the desert and learned many new facts about them.

The Russians were greatly interested and it was decided to capture a number of the animals and bring them to Europe. These efforts were successful, and five years ago a herd of about thirty of the Prjevalsky horses, after no end of trouble, were landed in Europe. Most of them are still in Russia, but a few were taken to England, where they are kept on the estate of the Duke of Bedford.

The Russians have proved by the methods of comparative anatomy and in other ways that the Prjevalsky horse has no relation with Mongol ponies or the kiang, but is a valid and distinct species of the genus horse, without relationship to the ass, though it has some features that remind one of the Asiatic ass; but even in these features, as the tail, for example, the resemblance is closer to the horse than to the ass.

Many naturalists now hold the opinion that the domestic horse of today was mainly derived from three wild species, which have been named the steppe, forest and plateau varieties. The Prjevalsky horse is a representative of the steppe variety.

For lack of data Dr. Salensky has not been able to determine what relationship may exist between this wild horse of Mongolia and domestic horses. The animal is an inhabitant of the Dzungaria and Kobdo districts of the Gobi desert. Its habitat, which is not large, lies between the Great Altai and the Tian Shan mountains to the north of Chinese Turkestan.

The Mongolians have made many attempts to tame the wild horse, but in vain.

All efforts to tame the animals that have been brought to Europe have also failed.

Thus far the horse will not submit to man, is afraid of him and cannot be rendered serviceable. Though now accustomed to the sight of human beings, the captives are very badly frightened if a person approaches nearer than within two or three rods of them.

Still some facts are known which indicate that there is hope that those horses may eventually be tamed. The explorer Kosley about forty years ago saw a colt of six months belonging to a chief in the Gobi that had been so far tamed as to walk peaceably in a bridle. It would permit itself to be led up a stairway to the floor above, and even allowed the son of the chief to sit on its back.

It is practically impossible to capture adult animals on their native plains. The Russians followed the comparatively simple Mongolian method of getting possession of some of the horses.

From time to time they could see from afar that young colts had been added to the herd within a day or two. They thereupon pursued the herd of horses until the colts became so exhausted that they could travel no further and then it was easy to capture them.

## SONG OF CHEER.

Don't become discouraged
Nor hang around and pout.
There're many blessings for us
If we but find them out.

What's the use of sighing
When anything goes wrong?
You might as well be happy
While time is rolling on.

Life is worth the living
To those who make it so.
But isn't worth the giving
When filled with grief and woe.

Remember when you're sad
And your heart is out of tune
It takes both rain and sunshine
To make the lilies bloom.

Many golden treasures
Lie hidden 'neath the sea;
By making others happy
You will happy be.

Then fill each golden moment
With goodness and with love
If you would be admitted
To that happy home above.

A. S. POWERS.

Edon, O.

## HARVESTER TRUST OWNS HUGE BLOCKS OF SOIL

There were four—Cyrus H. McCormick, the Second, Charles Deering, J. J. Glessner, and W. H. Jones—and all added to strong preference for competition a definite opposition to trusts, monopolies and stock speculation. Yet they formed the Harvester trust. They were not the Wall street type of millionaire. In the time of booming optimism, they might have made more money in one year by selling stock than they had made in 30 years by selling harvesters. But no one of them had tried it. The fact is that they cared more for the good will of the farmers and the prestige of their machines than they did for larger profits.

The output of the trust has risen to 700,000 harvesting machines a year, including all varieties; and its annual revenue is more than $75,000,000.

With its 25,000 employes and 42,000 agents this one company is supporting as many families as there are in Utah or Montana. A square mile of land would be too small to contain its factories. At its hundred warehouses there is trackage for 20,000 cars. Around its workshops are six busy railways of its own, whose engines last year pulled out 65,000 freight cars, jammed full of machinery for the farmers of the world.

Its properties are so widespread that no member of the company has seen them all. To run around their circle would be a trip of 15,000 miles. It owns 20,000 acres of coal lands in Kentucky, 100,000 acres of trees in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Missouri, and 40,000,000 tons of ore in Wisconsin and the Mesaba range. It has staked its capital—$120,000,000—on the belief that for 50 years longer, at least, the scientists will find no substitute for bread.—Herbert N. Casson in Everybody's.

## PHARAOH EXCUSED.

### Excruciating Pains With All the Nerves of His Teeth Exposed

A German savant has just discovered the probable reason why Pharaoh "hardened his heart" and gave the children of Israel such a bad time.

It seems that he must not only have been a martyr to gout, which invariably plays havoc with the temper of those who are its victims, but, what was even worse, this hapless Egyptian ruler undoubtedly suffered agonies from toothache, his mummy proving that nearly all his teeth must have had the nerves exposed. No doubt had he inquired among the "children of Israel," who have ever had a leaning toward dentistry, he would have found some skilled worker in gold who would have stopped his teeth and his temper.

We have lately marveled at the wonderful preservation of a certain exhumed body, but Pharaoh died 1,200 years before the Christian era, and it is still possible to detect that he suffered from toothache and gout, and was stout and bald-headed.

## NOAH'S REMARKABLE WIFE

A clergyman happened to tell his son one Saturday afternoon what lesson he would read in church the next morning. The boy got hold of his father's Bible, found the lesson page and glued together the connecting pages.

In consequence the clergyman read to his flock the following day that "when Noah was 120 years old he took unto himself a wife, who was"—here he turned the page—"140 cubits long, 40 cubits wide, built of gopher wood, and covered with pitch in and out."

After reading the passage the clergyman read it again to verify it. Then, pushing back his spectacles, he looked gravely at his congregation and said:

"My friends, this is the first time I ever read that in the Bible, but I accept it as evidence of the assertion that we are fearfully and wonderfully made."—Human Life.

## TABOO FLOOR RESOLUTION

There is a tendency among women interested in club work to eliminate the "half-baked" resolution from the floor that has been the cause of much ignominy cast upon women's organizations. The faddists consider a club meeting as a legitimate opportunity for the introduction of their favorite resolutions, and women are advised to make a rigid rule that no convention resolution made from the floor shall be adopted. It is very easy to put such resolutions in writing and have them referred to the proper committees, so that they may be given careful consideration, and reported or not, as may be considered feasible.

## LEAP YEAR.

Why don't the girls propose, papa;
Why don't the girls propose?
The glad Leap Year at last is here,
I'm ready, goodness knows.
My little shy, consenting ways
My willingness disclose,
And yet they do not seem to mind—
Why don't the girls propose?

Why don't the girls propose, papa;
Why don't the girls propose?
Three years I've waited wistfully
Among the belles and beaus,
But now a kindly fate might put
An end to my woes.
If only some sweet maid would pop!
Why don't the girls propose?

Why don't the girls propose, papa;
I almost want to cry.
Just think if Leap Year should elapse
And they should pass me by!
My heart goes pitty-pat, papa.
This fateful year will close
In just eleven months from now—
Why don't the girls propose?

—Somerville Journal.

## FLEA IN THE PLEIADES.

### Legend About Five Maidens Who Would Marry for Love.

A curious explanation of the origin of the Pleiades is given by a writer in Out West, who secured it, among other myths, from a tribe of California Indians.

According to the piece of tradition a great chief was the father of five daughters so beautiful that they attracted many suitors. But they declared that they would remain single unless they could marry for love.

They were very cold and critical and quite ignored the young men who came to court them. One day when they were playing and singing, Baakil, "the Flea," heard them and followed the sound until he came in sight of them. He was so captivated that he prayed the Great Spirit to transform him into a handsome man.

No sooner said than done. When the five daughters stopped dancing, there among them was so beauteous a masculine being that they fell in love without further ado. When the Flea had decided on his choice, he went to the chief and asked for her and was happily surprised to find that all five of the girls pined to be his.

So he married them all, one after the other, and they lived in peace and happiness through the winter. But with the late spring and summer a change took place. The heat affected the Flea, and every time he embraced any of his wives they began to itch. Their rosy cheeks vanished, the buoyancy became languor, and one took pity on the other and said:

"You must leave him to save your beauty."

When all five had been told the same thing from each other they decided that something must be done. So at midnight the five sisters met and each proposed a way of escape, yet none was available save that of the youngest. Her plan was that they leave him for good and all.

To accomplish this end they gave him a sleeping draught; when he awoke at the usual hour for his drink; for Flea was a very light sleeper and the hurrying and bustling of the five women would have awakened him had he not been drugged. When he was in his soundest sleep the women departed.

When the Flea awoke many hours later and got up he thought, "Where are my wives?" Looking about he realized they had fled. He went eastward and had journey many days when, just about to rest on the sandy shore of the ocean, he caught sight of them and excitedly exclaimed:

"I will catch you yet."

They heard him and the youngest turned to see how far behind he was. She called to her sisters: "Let us hasten; he is gaining on us rapidly." Curiosity caused the others to turn; they lost time until the youngest cried: "He is very near." Then with one voice, they cried: "We will go up in the air. There he cannot come with us."

Slowly and gracefully they rose, until they reached the places they now occupy in the sky. Kankil again invoked aid of the Great Chief, and through him was also allowed to rise to the sky. But before he was allowed to embrace any of his wives he too was turned into a star.

That is why there now are five stars close together in the Pleiades and one at the side. This one, the Indians are convinced, is the Flea.

## WHEN WOMEN VOTE.

### A Few Interesting Opinions as to the Results.

Some of the ideas of women as to what they would do if they came into their kingdom are, to put it politely, quaint.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt believes it would make no difference: "When women rule they will retain all their good and bad qualities;" while Mme. Suzanna Despres says they will do "nonsensical things."

Lady Alma-Tadema dismisses the subject with the remark that "Women possess all power and have always done so," and Lady Henry Somerset does not believe in "the superiority of one sex over the other." Mrs. Despard, the earnest advocate of the vote for women, holds the view that "women's accession to power will cause the reconstruction of society on a firmer basis." So many women, so many opinions!

## MOOSE AS FLOWER PICKERS

At first thought it would appear impossible that such large, gaunt denizens of the forest as moose could in anyway be interested in flowers. They are, however, exceedingly fond of feeding on all kinds of water lilies. Few people know that these flowers grow from thick snakelike rootstocks which are so firmly attached to the bottom that the strongest man cannot loosen them. It is from these firmly moored rootstocks that the much admired leaves and flowers strive toward the light.

A well known naturalist, who studied the habits of the animals in Northern Minnesota, where moose are more numerous than in any other part of the world, often found two or three big bulls engaged in gathering their morning meal on the lake bottom. The great beasts would slowly stalk about in three or four feet of water and often their heads would be under water for half a minute at a time, so that their backs would look like boulders just protruding from the stream. Then a pair of magnificent antlers would come up, and the water would be shaken out of the big ears with a flapping noise that could be heard for a quarter of a mile, and then the big, long muzzle would be leisurely chewing a dripping mouthful of water lily leaves and other plants gathered from the bottom.

So intent were the huge animals on gathering flowers that several times the naturalist could row up close enough to secure a good photograph before they splashed noisily back to the shore and disappeared in the black spruce. When the moose find a good lily pond they continue feeding in it until the plants are almost exterminated.

## FORTUNES IN EGGS.

Five years ago Mrs. O. H. Burbridge secured a setting of Orpington eggs and raised a brood of chickens. Today, according to Spare Moments, she is called the Poultry Queen of California.

She has taken more ribbons and cups than any one in the Golden state, but the bulk of her money is made by fattening capons for the big hotels.

Mrs. Burbridge makes at least $5,000 in a season of four months by selling capons. Her aim has been to demonstrate that poultry raising is woman's field.

Mrs. Burbridge says that the pleasantest part of the whole business is the opportunity to help women who come to her for advice and assistance, and she points with pride to one old lady whom she started two years ago with a setting of eggs and who used a piano box for a hen house.

# Amazing Progress of Temperance in Kentucky

THIS MAP REPRESENTS THE PRESENT CONDITIONS IN THE BLUE GRASS STATE. THE BLACK COUNTIES AND BLACK SPOTS INDICATE "WHISKY" TERRITORY; THE WHITE ONES SHOW PROHIBITION TERRITORY.

Harpers' Weekly.

During a period of less than two years the liquor traffic has been almost wiped out of Kentucky. It began with the passing of the county unit law, a year and a half ago, whereby the people obtained the right of local option as to the existence of the saloon. Of the 119 counties in the state, 88 went wholly "dry." Nearly all the remainder abolished the sale of intoxicants outside the limits of certain cities.

Breathitt county went "dry" from the beginning, as well as a batch of counties through the mountain regions; but then, as everybody knew, the native moonshine industry was merely getting in its fling against competitive manufacturers and retailers. There was a slight migration of colonels, and weeds sprang up among some of the mint fields, but most people scoffed. There were few places in the "dry" zone beyond the reach of a nearby saloon.

Then, one by one, the counties began to turn out the liquor traffic. Bourbon went partly "dry." Now, after twenty months of local option, ninety-three counties are wholly "dry," and only four—Meade, Jefferson, Kenton, and Campbell—still remain "wet" as before the passage of the law. Here is an interesting sequel:

The members of the general assembly of Kentucky, now in session at Frankfort, have just received copies of the fololwing letter:

"The Association of the Jailers of the state have caused to be drafted certain acts for their relief, now before the general assembly for their consideration. These acts are intended to relieve the acute pecuniary conditions in which the jailers have been placed by the general adoption of local option laws in the state.

"The office of jailer in counties having a population of less than 75,000 is now worthless, the fees being totally insufficient to compensate the jailer or feed the prisoners, * * * the compensation of jailers * * * averaging less than $100 per annum.

"The jail doors in nearly every county in which local option prevails are wide open and the jailers have been compelled to engage in other pursuits for the purpose of eking out a scanty support for their families."

The passage of a proposed amended county unit law during the present session would result in 113 "dry" counties out of 119.

# The Powers and Maxine

By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.

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## CHAPTER XVIII.

### Maxine Meets Diana.

Godensky was obliged to take his leave, which he did abruptly, but to all appearance with a good grace; and when he was gone Marianne ushered in a girl—a tall, beautiful girl in a gray tailor dress built by an artist.

For such time as it might have taken us to count twelve, we looked at each other; and as we looked, a little clock on the mantel softly chimed the quarter hour. In fifteen minutes I should be due upon the stage.

The girl was very lovely. Yes, lovely was the right word for her—lovely and lovable. She was like a fresh rose, with the morning dew of youth on its petals—a rose that had budded and was beginning to bloom in a fair garden, far out of reach of ugly weeds. I envied her, for I felt how different her sweet, girl's life had been from my stormy if sometimes brilliant career.

"Mr. Dundas sent you to me?" I asked. "When did you see him? Surely not—since——"

"This afternoon," she answered softly, in a pretty un-English sounding voice, with a soft little drawl of the south in it. "I went to see him. They gave us five minutes. A warder was there; but speaking quickly in Spanish, just a few words, he—Mr. Dundas—managed to tell me a thing he wished me to do. He said it meant more than his life, so I did it; for we have been friends, and just now he's helpless. The warder was angry, and stopped our conversation at once, though the five minutes weren't ended. But I understood. Mr. Dundas said there wasn't a minute to lose."

"Yet that was in the afternoon, and you only come to me at this hour!" I exclaimed.

"I had something else to do first," she said, in the same quiet voice. She was looking down now, not at me, and her eyelashes were so long that they made a shadow on her cheeks. But the blood streamed over her face.

"Even before I saw—Mr. Dundas," she went on, "I had the idea of calling on you—about a different matter. I think it would be more honest of me if, before I go on I tell you that—quite by accident, so far as I was concerned—I was with someone who saw Mr. Dundas go to your house last night, a little after twelve. I didn't dream of spying on—either of you. It just happened, it wouldn't interest you to know how. Yet—I beg of you to tell me one thing. Was he with you for long—so long that he couldn't have got to the other place in time to commit the murder?"

"He was in my house until after one," I said boldly. "But you, if you are his friend, ought to know him well enough to be certain without such an assurance from me, that he is no murderer."

"Oh, I am certain," she protested. "I asked the question, not for that reason, but to know if you could really prove his innocence, if you chose. Now, I find you can. When I read the papers this afternoon, at first I wanted to rush off to the police and tell them where he had been while the murder was being committed. But I didn't know how long he had stopped in your house, and besides——"

"You would have dared to do that!" I broke in, the blood, angry blood, stinging my cheeks more hotly than it stung hers.

"It wasn't a question of daring," she answered. "I thought of him more than of you; but I thought of you, too. I knew that if I were in your place, no matter how much harm I might do myself, I would confess that he had been in my house."

"There are reasons why I can't tell that he was there," I said, trying to awe her by speaking coldly and proudly. "His visit was entirely on business. But Mr. Dundas knows why I must keep silence, and he approves. You know he has remained silent himself."

"For your sake, because he is a gentleman — brave and chivalrous. Would you take advantage of that?"

"You take advantage of me." I flung back at the girl, looking her up and down. "You pretend that you came from Mr. Dundas with a pressing message for me. Do you want me to believe this his message? I think too well of him."

"I don't want you to believe that," she answered. "I haven't come to the message yet. I have earned a right to speak to you first, on my own account."

"In twelve minutes I must be on the stage," I said.

"The stage!" she echoed. "You can go on acting just the same, though he is in prison—for you!"

"I must go on acting. If I didn't, I should do him more harm than good."

"I won't keep you beyond your time. But I beg that you will do him good. If you care for him at all, you must want to save him."

"If I care for him?" I repeated, in surprise. "You think—oh, but I understand now. You are the girl he spoke of."

She blushed deeply, and then grew pale.

"I did not think he would speak of me," she said. "I wish he hadn't. But, if you know everything, the little there is to know, you must see that you have nothing to fear from any rivalry of mine, Mademoiselle de Renzie."

"Why," I exclaimed, "you speak as if you thought Ivor Dundas my lover."

"I don't know what you are to each other," she faltered, all her coolness deserting her. "That isn't my affair."

"But I say it is. You shall not make such a mistake. Mr. Dundas cares nothing for me, except as a friend. He never did, though we flirted a little a year ago, to amuse ourselves. Now, I am engaged to marry a man whom I worship. I would gladly die for him. Ivor Dundas knows that, and is glad. But the other man is jealous. He wouldn't understand—he would want to kill me and himself, and Ivor Dundas, if he knew that Ivor was in my house last night. He was there, too, and I lied to him about Ivor. How could I expect him to believe the real truth now? He is a man. But you will believe, because you are a woman, like myself, and I think the woman Ivor Dundas loves."

Her beautiful eyes brightened. "He told you—that?"

"He told me he loved a girl, and was afraid that he would lose her, because of the business which brought him to me. You seem to have been as unreasonable with him, as Ra—as the man I love could be with me. Poor Ivor! Last night was not the first time that he sacrificed himself for chivalry and honor. Yet you blame me! Look to yourself, Miss Forrest."

"I—I don't blame you," she stammered, a sob in her voice. "Only I beg you to save him, from gratitude, if not from love."

"It's true I owe him a debt of gratitude, deeper than you know," I answered. "He is worth trusting—worth saving at the expense of almost any sacrifice. But I can't sacrifice the man I love for him."

She looked thoughtful. "You say the man you were engaged to was at your house while Ivor was there?"

"Yes. He came there. I hid Ivor, and I lied."

"He suspected that someone was with you? He stood watching, outside your gate?"

"He confessed that, when I'd made him repent his jealousy. Why do you ask? You saw him?"

"I think so. Tell me, Mademoiselle de Renzie, did he lose anything of value near your house"

"Great heavens, yes!" I cried. "What do you know of that?"

"I know something. Enough, maybe, to help you find the thing for him—if you will promise to help Ivor."

"Oh, shame," I cried, violently, sick of bargains and promises. "You are trying to bribe me!"

"Yes, but I am not ashamed," the girl answered, holding her head high. "I have not the thing which was lost; but I can get it for you—this very night or tomorrow morning, if you will do what I ask."

"I tell you I cannot," I said. "Not even to get back that thing whose loss was the begining of all my misery. Ivor would not wish me to ruin myself and—another. Mr. Dundas must be saved without me. Please go. If we talked of this together all night, it could make no difference. And I'm in great trouble, great trouble of my own."

"Has your trouble anything to do with a document?" Miss Forrest slowly asked.

I started, and stared at her, breathless.

"It has!" she answered for me. "Your face tells me so."

"Has Ivor's message—to do with that?" I almost gasped.

"Perhaps. But he had no good news of it to give you. If you want news—if you want the document, it must be through me."

"Anything, anything on earth you like to ask for the document, if you can get it for me, I will do," I pleaded, all my pride and anger gone.

"I ask you to tell the police that Ivor Dundas was in your house from a little after midnight until after one. Will you do that?"

"I must," I said, "if you have the document to sell, and are determined to sell it at no other price. But if I do what you ask, it will spoil my life, for it will kill my lover's love, when he knows I have lied to him. Still, it will save him from—" I stopped, and bit my lip. "Will you give me the diamonds, too?" I asked, humbly enough now.

"The diamonds?" She looked bewildered.

"The diamonds in the brocade bag. Oh, surely they are still in the bag?"

"Yes, the are—they will be in the bag," the girl answered, her charming mouth suddenly resolute, though her eyes were troubled. "You shall have the diamonds, and the document, too, for that one promise."

"How is it possible that you can give me the document?" I asked, half suspicious, for that it should come to me after all I had endured because of it, seemed too good to be true; that it should come through this girl seemed incredible.

"Ivor sent me to find it, and I found it," she said simply. "That was why I couldn't come to you before. I had to get the document. I didn't quite know how I was to do it at first, because I had no one to help or advise me; and Ivor said it was under some flower-pots in a box on the balcony of the room where the man was murdered. I was sure I wouldn't be allowed to get into the room itself, so it seemed difficult. But I thought it all out, and hired a room for the evening in a house next door, pretending I was a New York journalist. I had to wait until after dark, and then I climbed across from one balcony to the other. It wasn't as easy to do as it looked from the photograph I saw, because it was so high up, and the balconies were quite far apart after all. But I couldn't fail Ivor; and I got across. The rest was nothing—except the climbing back. I don't know how the document came in the box, though I suppose Ivor put it there to hide it from the police. It was wrapped up in a towel; and it's quite clean."

"I think," I said slowly, when she had finished her story, "that you have a right to set a high price on that document. You are a brave girl."

"It's not much to be brave for a man you love, is it? And now I'm going to give the thing to you, because I trust you, Mademoiselle de Renzie. I know you'll pay. And I hope, oh, I feel, it won't hurt you as you think it will."

Then as if it had been some ordinary paper she whipped from a long pocket of a coat she wore, the Treaty. She put it into my hand. I felt it, I clasped it. I could have kissed it. The very touch of it made me tremble.

"Do you know what this is, Miss Forrest?" I asked

"No," she said. "It was yours, or Ivor's. Of course I didn't look."

And then there came the rap, rap, of the call-boy at the door. The fifteen minutes were over. But I had the treaty. And I had to pay its price.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### Maxine Plays the Last Hand of the Game.

When the play was over, I let Raoul go home with me to supper. If Godensky knew, as he may have known—since he seemed to know all my movements—perhaps he thought that I was seeing Raoul for the last time, and sending him away from me forever. But, though the game was not in my hands yet, the treaty was; and I had made up my mind to defy Godensky.

I had almost promised that, if he held his hand, I would give Raoul up; and never have I broken my word. But I wrote a letter to Godensky in the morning, saying I had changed my mind, that he could do his worst against Raoul du Laurier and against me, for nothing should part us two except death? Then he would have fair warning that I did not intend to do the thing to which he had nearly forced me; and I would fight him, when he tried to take revenge. But meanwhile, before he got that letter, I would—I must—find some way of putting the treaty back in its place at the foreign office.

It was too soon to dare to be happy, yet; for it was on the cards that, even when I had saved Raoul from the consequences of my political treachery, Godensky might still be able to ruin me with him. Yet, the relief I felt after the all but hopeless anguish in which I had been drowning for the last few days, gave to my spirit a wild exhilaration that night. I encouraged Raoul with hints that I had news of the necklace, and said that, if he would let me come to him in his office as soon as it was open in the morning, I might be able to surprise him pleasantly. Of course, he answered that it would give him the greatest joy to see me there, or anywhere; and we parted with an appointment for nine o'clock next day.

When he had gone, I wrote a note—a very short note—to Count Godensky. I wanted to have it ready; but I did not mean to send it till the treaty was in the safe whence I had taken it. Then, the letter should go at once, by messenger; and it would still be very early in the day, I hoped.

Usually, I have my cup of chocolate in bed at nine; but on the morning which followed I was dressed and ready to go out, at half past eight. I think that I had not slept at all, but that didn't matter. I felt strong and fresh, and my heart was full of courage. I was leaving nothing to chance. I had a plan, and knew how I meant to play the last hand in the game. It might go against me. But I held a high trump.

Again, as before, Raoul received me alone.

"Dearest," he exclaimed. "I know your news must be good for you look so bright and beautiful. Tell me—tell me!"

I laughed, teasingly, though Heaven knew I was in no mood for teasing.

"You're too impatient," I said. "To punish you for asking about the wretched diamonds before you enquired how I slept, and whether I dreamed of you, I shall make you pay a penalty."

"Any penalty you will," he answered, laughing, too, and entering into the joke—for he was happy and hopeful now, seeing that I could joke.

"Let me sit down and write at your desk, on a bit of your paper," I said.

He gave me pen and ink. I scribbled off a few words, and folded the note into an envelope. "Now, this is very precious. " I went on. "It tells you all you want to know. But—I'm going to post it."

"No, no!" he protested. "I can't wait for the post."

"Oh, I wouldn't trust my treasure to the postoffice, not even if it were insured. Open that wonderful safe you gave me a peep into the other day, and I'll put this valuable document in among the others, not more valuable to the country than this ought to be to you. I'll hide it there, and you must shut up the safe without looking for it, till I've gone. Then, you must count ten, and after that—you may search. Remember, you said you'd submit to any penalty, so no excuses, no complaints."

Raoul laughed. "You shall have your way, fantastic though it be, for you are a sorceress, and have bewitched me."

He unlocked the door of the safe, and stood waiting for me to gratify my whim. But I gaily motioned him behind me. "If you stand there, you can see where I put it, and that won't be fair play. Turn your back."

He obeyed. "You see how I trust you!" he said. "There lie my country's secrets."

"They're safe from me," I said pertly. (And so indeed they were—now.) "They're too uninteresting to amuse me in the least."

As I spoke, I found and abstracted the dummy treaty and slipped the real one into its place. Then I laid the envelope with the note I had written, where he could not help finding it at first or second glance.

"Now you can close the safe," I said.

He shut the door, and I almost breathed aloud the words that burst from my heart, "Thank Heaven!"

"I must leave you," I told him. And I was kind for a moment, capricious no longer, because, though the treaty had been restored, I was going to open the cage of Godensky's vengeance, and—I was afraid of him.

"I may come to you as soon as I am free?" Raoul asked.

"Yes. Come and tell me what you think of the news, and—what you think of me," I said. And while I spoke, smiling, I prayed within that he might continue to think of me all things good—far better than I deserved, yet not better than I would try to deserve in the future, if I were permitted to spend that future with him.

The next thing I did was to send my letter to Count Godensky. This was a flinging down of the glove, and I knew it well. But I was ready to fight now.

Then, I had to keep my promise to Miss Forrest. But I had thought of a way in which, I hoped, that promise—fulfilled as I meant to fulfill it—might help rather than injure me. I had not lain awake all night for nothing.

I went to the office of the Chief of Police, who is a gentleman, and a patron of the theatre—when he can spare time from his work. I had met him, and had reason to know that he admired my acting.

His first words were of congratulation upon my success in the new play; and he was as cordial, as complimentary, as if he had never heard of that scene at the Elysee Palace hotel, about which, of course, he knew everything—so far as his subordinate could report.

"Are you surprised to see me, Monsieur?" I asked.

"A great delight is always more or less of a surprise in this work-a-day world," he gallantly replied.

"But you can guess what has brought me?"

"Would that I could think it was only to give me a box at the theatre this evening."

"It is partly that," I laughed. "Partly for the pleasure of seeing you, of course. And partly—you know already, since you know everything, that I am a friend of Mr. Dundas, the young Englishman accused of murder which he could not possibly have committed."

"Could not possibly have committed? Is that merely your opinion as a loyal friend, or have you come to make a communication to me?"

"For that—and to offer you the stage-box for tonight."

"A thousand thanks for the box. As for the communication——"

"It's this. Mr. Dundas was at my house at the time when, according to the doctors' statements, the murder must have been committed. Oh, it's a hard thing for me to come and tell you this!" I went on hastily. "Not that I'm ashamed to have received a call from him at that hour, as it was necessary to see him then, or not at all. He meant to leave Paris early in the morning. But—because I'm engaged to be married to—perhaps you know that, though, among other things?"

"I've heard—a rumor. I didn't know that it amounted to an engagement. Monsieur du Laurier is to be a thousand times congratulated."

"I love him dearly," I said simply. And, not because I am an actress, but because I am a woman and had suffered all that I could bear, tears rose to my eyes. "I am true to him, and always have been. But—he is horribly jealous. I can't explain Mr. Dundas' night visit in a way to satisfy him. If Raoul finds out that an Englishman—well known, but of whom I never spoke—was at my house after midnight, he will believe I have deceived him. Oh, Monsieur, if you would help me to keep this secret I am telling you so frankly!"

"Keep the secret, yet use it to free the Englishman?" asked the Chief of Police gravely.

"Yes, I ask no less of you; I beg, I implore you. It would kill me to break with Raoul du Laurier."

"Dear Mademoiselle," said the good and gallant man, "trust me to do the best I can for you." (I could see that my tears had moved him.) "A grief to you would be a blow to Paris. Yet—well, as you have been frank, I owe it to you to be equally so on my side. I should before this have sent—quite privately and in a friendly way, to question you about this Mr. Dundas, who passed under another name at the hotel where you called upon him; but I received a request from a very high quarter to wait before communicating with you. Now, as you have come to me I suppose I may speak."

"Ask me any question you choose," I said, "and I'll answer them."

"Then, to begin with, since you are engaged to Monsieur du Laurier, how do you explain the statement you made at the hotel, concerning Mr. Dundas?"

"That is one of the many things I have come here on purpose to tell you," I answered him; "for I am going to give you my whole confidence. I throw myself upon your mercy."

"You do me a great honor. Will you speak without my prompting?"

"Yes. I would prefer it. In England, a year ago, I had a little flirtation with Mr. Dundas—no more; though we liked and admired each other. We exchanged a few silly letters, and I forgot all about them until I fell in love with Raoul and promised to marry him—only a short time ago. Then I couldn't bear to think that I had written these foolish letters, and that, perhaps, Mr. Dundas, might have kept them. I wrote and asked if he had. He answered that he had every one, and valued them immensely, but, if I wished, he would either burn all, or bring them to me, whichever I chose. I chose to have him bring them, and I told him that I'd meet him at the Elysee Palace hotel on a certain evening, to receive the letters from him."

"He came, as I said, under another name. Why was that, Mademoiselle, since there was nothing for him to be ashamed of?"

"He also is in love, and just engaged to be married to an American girl who lives with relations in London, in a very high position. He didn't want the girl to know he was coming to Paris, because, it seems, there had been a little talk about him and me, which she had heard. And she didn't like it."

"I see. This gentleman started for Paris, I have learned, the first thing in the morning, after a ball at a house where he met the British secretary for foreign affairs."

"Perhaps. For I have inquired and found out that the girl—a Miss Forrest, is distantly connected with the British foreign secretary. She lives with her aunt, Lady Mountstuart, whose sister is married to that gentleman. And the foreign secretary is a cousin of Lord Mountstuart."

"Oh, Miss Forrest!"

"You know of her already?"

"I have heard her name."

(I guessed how; for she could not have seen Ivor Dundas in prison, except through the chief of police; but I said nothing of that.)

"You say you know how we met at the hotel, Mr. Dundas and I," I went on. "But I'll explain to you now the inner meaning of it all, which even you can't have found out. Mr. Dundas was to have brought me my letters—half a dozen. He gave me a leather case, which he took from an inner breast pocket, saying the letters were in it. But the room was dark. Something had gone wrong with the electricity, and I hadn't let him push back the curtains, for fear I might be seen from outside, if the lights should suddenly come on. He didn't see the case, as he handed it to me, nor could I. Just at that instant there was a knock at the door; and quick as thought, I pushed the leather case down between the seat and back of the sofa."

"But what reason had you to suppose that any danger of discovery threatened you, because of a knock at the door?"

"I'll tell you. There is a man—I won't mention his name, but you know it very well, and maybe it is in your mind now—who wants me to marry him. He has wanted it for some time—I think because he admires women who are before the public and applauded by the world; also, perhaps, because I have refused him, and he is one who wants most what he finds hardest to get. He is not a scrupulous person, but he has some power, and a good deal of influence, because he is very highly connected, and when people have 'axes to grind' he helps to grind them. He has suspected for some time that I cared for M. du Laurier, and for that he has hated Raoul. I have fancied that he hired detectives to spy upon me; and my instinct as well as common sense told me

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letters had disappeared, though I was thankful for Raoul's sake, to have the necklace. Mr. Dundas believed that his own leather case with the letters, must have been stolen from his pocket in the train, though he couldn't imagine why the diamonds had been given to him instead. But he suspected a traveling companion of his, who had acted queerly; and he determined to try and find the man. He was to bring me news after the theatre at my house, about midnight.

"He came fifteen minutes later, having been detained at his hotel. Friends of his had unexpectedly arrived. He had just time to tell me this, and that after going out on a false scent he had employed a detective named Girard, when Monsieur de Laurier arrived unexpectedly. It seems, he'd been made frantically jealous by some misrepresentations of—the man whose name we haven't mentioned. I begged Mr. Dundas to hide in my boudoir, which he disliked doing, but finally did, to please me. I hoped that he would escape by the window, but it stuck, and to my horror I heard him there, in the dark, moving about. I covered the sounds as well as I could, and pacified Raoul, who thought he had seen someone come in. I hinted it must have been the fiance of a pretty housemaid he have. It was not till long after one, that Ivor Dundas finally got away; this I swear to you. What happened to him after leaving my house, you know better than I do, for I haven't seen him since, as you are well aware."

"He says he found a letter from the thief in his pocket, and went to the address named; that he couldn't get a cab and walked. But you have read the papers."

"Yes, and I know how loyal he has been to me. Why, he wouldn't even tell about the diamonds, much less my letters!"

"As for these letters, you are still anxious about them, mademoiselle?"

"My hope is that Mr. Dundas found and had time to destroy them, rather than risk further delay."

"You would like to know their fate?"

"I would indeed."

"Well, I applaud the Englishman's chivalry. Vive l'Entente Cordiale!"

"You are the man to understand such chivalry, monsieur. Now that I've humbled myself, can't you give me hope that he'll soon be released, and yet that—that I shan't be made to suffer for my confession to you? It's clear to you, isn't it, that the murder must have been done long before he could have reached the house in the Rue de la Fille Sauvage from the Rue d'Hollande?"

"Yes, that is clear. And needless to say, I believe your statement, mademoiselle. You are brave and good to have come forward as you have, without being called upon. There are still some formalities to be gone through before Mr. Dundas can be released; but English influence is at work in high quarters; and after what you have told me, I think he will not much longer be under restraint. Besides, I may as well inform you, dear lady, that not ten minutes before you arrived this morning I received satisfactory news of the arrest of two Englishmen at Frankfort, who seem to have been concerned in this business in the Rue de la Fille Sauvage. They certainly traveled with the murdered man; and a friend of his called Gestre, just back from Marseilles, has sworn that these persons were formerly partners of Janson, the deceased. If Janson stole the necklace from Monsieur du Laurier, with this pair as accomplices, and then tried to cheat them, a motive for the crime is evident. And we are getting at Janson's record, which seems to be a bad one—a notorious one throughout Europe, if he proves to be the man we think. I hope really, that in a very few days Mr. Dundas may be able to thank you in person for what you've done for him, and—to tell you what has become of those letters."

"What good will their destruction do me, though, if you are not merciful?"

"I intend to be, for I can combine mercy with justice. Dear mademoiselle, Monsieur du Laurier need never know the circumstances you have told to me, or that the Englishman's alibi has been proved by you. The arrest of these men in Frankfort will, I feel sure, make it easy for the police to keep your secret as you would keep it yourself. Now, will that assurance make it easier for you to put your whole soul into your part tonight?"

"If you will accept that box," I said, letting him kiss my hand, and feeling inclined to kiss his. Then I drove home, with my heart singing, for I felt almost sure that I had trumped Godensky's last trick now.

When I reached home Miss Forrest was there. She had brought the diamonds in the brocade bag. Oddly enough, the ribbons which fastened it were torn out, as if there had been a struggle for the possession of the bag. But Miss Forrest did not explain this, or even allude to it at all.

I thanked her for coming and for bringing the jewels. "I have kept my promise," I said. "The man you love will be free in a few days. Will you let me say that I think you are a very noble pair, and I hope you will be happy together."

"I shall try to make up to him for —my hateful suspicions and—everything," she said, like a repentant child. "I love him so much."

"And he you. You almost broke his heart by throwing him over; I saw that. But how gloriously you will mend it again!"

"Oh, I hope so!" she cried. "And you—have I really spoiled your life by forcing you to make that promise? I pray that I haven't."

"I thought you had, but I was mistaken," I answered. "The thing you have made me do has proved a blessing. I may have—altered some of the facts a little, but none of those that concern Mr. Dundas. And a woman has to use such weapons as she has, against cruel enemies."

"I hope you'll defeat yours," said Miss Forrest.

"I begin to believe I shall," said I. And we shook hands. She is the only girl I ever saw who seemed to me worthy of Ivor Dundas.

Early in the afternoon Raoul came, and the first thing I did was to give him the diamonds.

"You are my good angel!" he exclaimed. "Thank Heaven, I won't have to take your money now."

"All that's mine is yours," I said.

"It is you I want for mine," he answered. "When am I to have you? Don't keep me waiting long, my darling. I'm nothing without you."

"I don't want to keep you waiting," I told him. And indeed I longed to be his wife—his, in spite of Godensky; his, till death us should part.

He took me in his arms, and then, when I had promised to marry him as soon as a marriage could be arranged, our talk drifted back to the morning, and the note I had written, telling him a pretty American girl had found the diamonds.

"She's engaged to marry Ivor Dundas, an old friend of mine—the poor fellow so stupidly accused of murder," I explained. "But of course he is innocent. Of course he'll be discharged without a blot upon his name. They're tremendously in love with each other, almost as you and I!"

"You didn't tell me about the love affair in your note," said Raoul. "You spoke only of the girl, and the coincidence of her driving past your house, after I went in."

"There wasn't time for more in that famous communication!" I laughed.

Raoul echoed me. "It came rather too near being famous, by the way," he said. "Just after I had found it in the safe—where you would put it, you witch!—a man came in with an order from the President to copy a clause in a new treaty which is kept there."

"What treaty?" I asked, with a leap of the heart.

"Oh, one between France, Japan and Russia. But that isn't the point." (Ah, was it not, if he had known?) "The thing is, it would have been rather awkward, wouldn't it? if I had not got your note out of the safe before the man came in, as he never took his eyes off me, or out of the open safe for a second."

"Thank God I wasn't too late!" I stammered, before I could keep back the rushing words.

"You mean, thank God he wasn't sooner, don't you, darling?" amended Raoul.

"Yes, of course. How stupid I am!" I murmured.

All along, then, Godensky had meant to get my promise and deceive me, for I had not even sent my note of defiance when this trick was played. Had the treaty been missing, and Raoul disgraced, Godensky would no doubt have vowed to me—if I'd lived to hear his vows—that he had had no hand in the discovery. Fear of the terrible man who had so nearly beaten me in the game made me quiver even now.

"You see," I went on, "I can think of nothing but you, and my love for you. You'll never be jealous and make me miserable again, will you, no matter what Count Godensky or any other wretched creature may say of me to you?"

"I've listened to Godensky for the last time," said Raoul. "The dog! He shall never come near me again."

"I hardly think he will try," I said. "I'm glad we're going to be married soon. Do you know, I'm half inclined to do as you've asked me sometimes, and promised you wouldn't ask again—leave the stage. I want love—and peace—and you."

"You shall have all, and for always," answered Raoul. "If only I deserved you!"

"If only I deserved you!" I echoed.

Raoul would not let me say that. But he did not know. And I trust that he never may; or not until a time, if such a time could come, that he would forgive me all things, because we are one in a perfect love.

THE END.

## CLEVER FINGERS.

### Handiwork of Many a Princess Is Admired.

Can a princess earn her own living? Most assuredly she can, or could if she had to, for the royal ladies of Europe are a very clever set of women.

The Duchess Philip or Wurtemberg, for instance, who is one of the most popular royal ladies in Germany, contrived such a scientific surgeon's bandage that it has been taken up by manufacturers and patented.

Then there is the royal watchmaker, the Princess Hermione of Reuss, who is a skilled watchmaker and whose work has often been shown at exhibitions all over Germany.

The Archduchess Friedrich of Austria has a remarkable hobby in the making of scented wax candles, which she molds and prepares with her own fingers. A storm in a teapot was recently raised in Austrian court circles by the princess declaring that "penitentiaries observance" a time-honored custom observed in all Austrian palaces, that a candle which has once been extinguished may not, under any circumstances, be relighted. As the Archduchess Friedrich was greatly admired by the Emperor Francis Joseph, her pronouncement resulted in an order going forth that the custom—at all events where the handiwork of the archduchess was concerned —should be abandoned.

Even hat making is not beneath the royalty and the Duchess of Guise (who was Princess Isabelle of Bourbon-Orleans) is a skilful milliner and maker of artificial flowers. She is considered one of the best dressed women in Europe and invariably has her dresses trimmed with her own handiwork.

Princess Carl of Sweden, a daughter of King Frederick VIII. of Denmark, has since her early days been a clever maker of children's toys. In the Swedish capital, Princess Ingeborg's name is synonymous in this connection with skilled workmanship.

The Kaiserin's favorite collar, a birthday present from Princess Arnulf of Bavaria, is a beautiful piece of work, which took the royal lace maker three and a half years to complete.

Princess Arnulf of Bavaria, when still Princess Therese of Liechtenstein, was one of the stanchest patrons of charity bazaars in Vienna. The beautiful lace which she then made is still often seen in the Austrian capital.


## A GOOD CURE FOR SHYNESS

There is probably no defect which causes so much anguish of spirit and discomfort as shyness and blushing. Nobody who has not personally suffered from it can conceive what it may cause.

Shyness may proceed from one of two causes—the one physical, the other mental. It is often an affair of health. The nerves are out of order and the will becomes weak. People shrink from their fellow creatures and are filled with an unreasoning horror of meeting or speaking to them. The best cure for this kind of shyness is fresh air, exercise and cheerful society.

But there is another shyness, and one harder to cure, which comes from mental causes. The person so affected may be in robust health and yet so tormented by this inward enemy that she finds all intercourse with other people positively alarming. To meet strangers causes her a severe struggle. She would gladly turn down the first street corner to avoid bowing to even an acquaintance.

In either case the root of the matter is self-consciousness; and it is only by losing that self-consciousness that self-possession can be gained. As long as one thinks about oneself at all one will be liable to shyness. The only cure is to thrust all thought of oneself into the background as much as possible, when one will gradually become natural, happy and at ease.


## INTERRUPTION TO THE COW

"What's the matter?" asked a passenger on a little North Carolina railroad more remarkable for discretion than for speed, as the train came to a standstill in the midst of green fields.

"Cow on the track," replied a trainman laconically.

"What's the matter now," asked the passenger, an hour later, as the train stopped once more.

"Caught up with the cow again," growled the brakeman.


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CANCEROL has proved its merits in the treatment of cancer. It is not in an experimental stage. Records of undisputed cures of cancer in nearly every part of the body are contained in Dr. Leach's new 100-page book. This book also tells the cause of cancer and instructs in the care of the patient; tells what to do in case of bleeding, pain, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the treatment of any case. A copy of this valuable book free to those interested. Address DR. L. Y. LEACH, Box 145, Indianapolis, Indiana



## Of Interest To Women.

To such women as are not seriously out of health, but who have exacting duties to perform, either in the way of household cares or in social duties and functions, which seriously tax their strength, as well as to nursing mothers, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has proved a most valuable supporting tonic and invigorating nervine. By its timely use, much serious sickness and suffering may be avoided. The operating table and the surgeons' knife, would, it is believed, seldom have to be employed if this most valuable woman's remedy were resorted to in good time. The "Favorite Prescription" has proven a great boon to expectant mothers by preparing the system for the coming of baby, thereby rendering childbirth safe, easy, and almost painless.

Bear in mind, please that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is not a secret or patent medicine, against which the most intelligent people are quite naturally averse, because of the uncertainty as to their composition and harmless character, but is A MEDICINE OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, a full list of all its ingredients being printed, in plain English, on every bottle-wrapper. An examination of this list of ingredients will disclose the fact that it is non-alcoholic in its composition, chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine taking the place of the commonly used alcohol, in its make-up. In this connection it may not be out of place to state that the "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce is the only medicine put up for the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, and sold through druggists, all the ingredients of which have the unanimous endorsement of all the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice, and that too as remedies for the ailments for which "Favorite Prescription" is recommended.

A little book of these endorsements will be sent to any address, post-paid, and absolutely *free* if you request same by postal card, or letter, of Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take as candy.


## SUCCESS ETHICS

### CONVICT'S THEME

There are 12 classes at Sing Sing prison, from that in elementary English, for the benefit chiefly of foreigners, up to the highest class, which studies history, civics and science. Among the other subjects treated are spelling, writing, pronunciation, geography, arithmetic (elementary and advanced), business forms, biography and ethics. Some of the interesting talks and lectures are "Ethics of Success," "Achievement," and "Patriotism."

Some convicts who care nothing about education, and others who do not require the elementary training given in the school, nevertheless wish to enter the classes in order to avoid work. Such aspirants are quickly detected and expelled from the classes. There are now enrolled in the school of the 1200 and more prisoners in Sing Sing, and about 100 are on the waiting list to be admitted as soon as room can be made for them. Nearly 1,000 men have passed through the school since it was started, some of them taking the whole course of study.

Many of these men have left Sing Sing with a good knowledge of English and arithmetic, says Leslie's Weekly, and some acquaintance with history and geography, who knew nothing of any of these subjects when they began to serve their sentences. The result for which Mr. Helfer and the warden strive is to teach the foreigners, who constitute nearly 60 per cent of Sing Sing's population, something of American and American ideas, so that they may be less undesirable members of the community when they are released, and that this aim is some cases successful is shown by the fact that discharged prisoners obtain positions through knowledge which they have gained during their imprisonment.

What the school has accomplished is illustrated by Warden Frost's statement that when it was started 30 per cent of the inmates of the prison were absolutely illiterate, and that at the present time this percentage has been reduced to 10 per cent.


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## CLARA BARTON AT 86.

About six miles outside of Washington, among rather peculiar surroundings, a famous woman has just completed the 86th year of her remarkable life. If her present excellent health continues it is a toss up which will outlive the other—Miss Clara Barton or the big Ferris wheel which overshadows her house.

The wheel is not a part of Miss Barton's establishment. The fact is, says the New York Sun, that her grounds are bounded on two sides by a so-called amusement park, which appeals to the average person as somewhat oppressive for so close a neighbor.

The Ferris wheel hangs like a phantom over the house in winter days, and the coaster railway creeping along close to the fence is as silent as a hibernating snake. But in summertime the amusement park must be far from amusing.

Miss Barton's own house is an extraordinary structure. It looks as if it might be a summer hotel or a park casino. It stands on a high bank above the Potomac at the edge of a little suburban village.

An electric car runs out from Georgetown and the visitor descends at a post where hangs a sign "Red Cross." That is the name the trolley company has given the station. The Red Cross is now a government organization, with its office at the war department in Washington.

Miss Barton looks, acts and talks like a woman of 76 rather than of 86. Many persons have a vague idea that she was a sort of American Florence Nightingale during the civil war, and she is often spoken of as a nurse. She herself says that she never was a nurse, and knows little of nursing.

"My work," she said the other day, "has always been to get supplies to people who needed them. It has been a work which has taught me the value of things. In almost any catastrophe—in war, in flood, fire, earthquake, pestilence—it is not money so much as things that the sufferers need. They want food, clothing, shelter, medicine. To bring these things to people has been my work."

Miss Barton has followed out this idea through two wars, the civil war and the Franco-Prussian, and also through 25 years of Red Cross relief of the sufferers caused by catastrophes. In this field she counts the Johnstown flood, the Sea Islands disaster and the Galveston tidal wave as the greatest catastrophes with which she has had to deal.


## NEEDED NO NERVE TONIC

A Baltimore physician was called upon not long ago by a young man who explained that he was feeling "down and out."

As he pocketed the prescription the doctor made for him, he asked:

"How much do I owe you, doctor?"

"Three dollars."

"Well, I'm awfully sorry I can't pay you today. You won't mind waiting a while, will you, doctor?"

"That's all right," said the physician.

After a moment's pause, the patient inquired as to how much the prescription would cost.

"I should say about seventy-five cents," was the reply.

"Say, Doc," the young fellow suggested confidentially, "you wouldn't mind lending me that amount, would you? I'm broke."

"Just let me have that prescription a moment," said the physician; and taking the paper, he examined it and erased a line. "I had prescribed something for your nerve," the medico explained, "but I see you don't need it."



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## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

### ANCIENT WISDOM ON A PRESENT PROBLEM

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 29 Is a Temperance Lesson. Prov. 23:29-35.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Knowledge is the tree of which conduct is the fruit; but the tree does not always bear! The world has known for ages, from the practical aspect, as much about the evils of intoxicating liquors as it knows today; yet only within the past five years has society manifested any serious disposition to act in accordance with its knowledge. Now the temperance question has become the leading political issue over the whole continent, with Great Britain also taking unexpectedly radical steps toward this reform.

**Applying Solomon's Wisdom.**

In the long ago of the land of the grape, the contemplative ones had perceived the evils that befall the drunkard. What modern arraignment of strong drink equals that of Solomon, which constitutes today's Sunday school lesson? The familiar words have been arranged as blank verse with chapter headings and the title, "The Drunkard's Progress," by Prof. J. Wallace Brown, of Missouri:

I.

**An Enigma of the Ages.**

Who hath woe?
Who hath sorrow?
Who hath contentions?
Who hath complaining?
Who hath wounds without cause?
Who hath redness of eyes?

II.

**The Curt Answer of Wisdom.**

They that tarry long at the wine;
They that go to seek out mixed wine.

III.

**A Strict Moral Pointed.**

Look not thou upon the wine
When it is red.
When it sparkleth in the cup,
When it goeth down smoothly.

IV.

**The Bitter End.**

At the last it biteth like a serpent,
And stingeth like an adder.
Thine eyes shall behold strange things,
And thy heart shall utter perverse things.
Yea, thou shalt be as he that lieth down in the midst of the sea,
Or as he that lieth upon the top of a mast.

V.

**The Drunkard's Last Waking Soliloquy.**

They have stricken me,
And I was not hurt;
They have beaten me,
And felt it not.
When shall I awake?
I will seek it yet again.

**"General Welfare" vs. "Personal Liberty."**

It would be ridiculous to write a commentary upon this lesson by attempting to make clearer the perfectly obvious meaning of the text. The occasion rather calls for a statement of the present-day application of the principles involved. At last the world seems to have got round to the conviction that the liquor business is everybody's business; that is to say, that the saloon has such important political, social, moral and economic relationship that practically every member of the community is concerned.

"General welfare" is now seen to be a bigger issue than "Personal Liberty." It used to be tacitly admitted that if a man wanted to ruin his own moral fiber, make paupers of his family, commit crimes against society, and add the burden of taxation for the upkeep of jails and almshouses and alcoholic wards in hospitals, nobody had a right to object; this was his "personal liberty."

A distinct forward step has now been taken by the widespread adoption of the principle commonly called "local option," that the majority of the citizens of a community are properly the arbiters of what sorts of business shall be carried on in their own neighborhood. No longer is it regarded as an unphilosophical fad and American practice for a few men who are in the business of selling strong drink to be permitted to establish drinking resorts wheresoever they pleased, regardless of how many persons were offended or injured by the extension of a business, which, at its best, has never been considered public spirited. In a word, a new determination seems to be abroad, to the effect that the best and not the worst shall rule.

**Unexpected Aids to Abstinence.**

Along with this extraordinary political aspect of the present-day temperance situation goes a new attitude toward it on the part of employers of labor. A few years ago public service corporations felt that they were doing their utmost when they required employes to abstain from liquor during working hours. In the speech of men themselves, it was considered "none of the company's business what a man does out of working hours."

Today that standpoint has been left far behind. Railroads now commonly require that their employes shall let strong drink alone altogether. Neither off duty nor on duty is a man permitted to drink. Total abstinence is the imperative rule. Banks, stores and industrial establishments are advancing to the same ground. It now looks as if a man who means to drink must make that his exclusive employment.

**Who Shall Wear the Laurels?**

So extraordinary has been the contemporaneous success of the temperance movement that many persons are already beginning to try to fix the responsibility and to distribute the laurels. Manifestly, a great variety of forces and agencies have contributed to the present desirable situation. The Anti-Saloon League has probably been the most potent factor in achieving direct political results. John G. Woolley's years of eloquent appeal to the manhood of the churches to enter into their inheritance of power have doubtless been a contributing force. The decades of quarterly temperance lessons in the Sunday school have helped prepare the present generation of voters for the existing struggle. Christian Endeavor's good citizenship and temperance committees have not been in vain. The temperance instruction in the public school, and the other educational work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, have been essential and immeasurable influences. The pledge-signing movements, the various temperance societies, the adoption of this cause as a field for organized activity by some of the great denominations (including, of course, the powerful T. A. B. societies of the Roman Catholic church), the support of powerful dailies and the general quickening of the social conscience have all helped on the desired consummation.

Those who have done most are least desirous of the credit. They ask no greater reward than the manifest fact that the liquor traffic is today being outlawed, and a new generation of youth is having a chance to grow into sober manhood, free from the seductions of the saloon. Is it too wild a dream to hope that the day may yet come when Solomon's picture of the drunkard's progress will be understood only, like other antiquities, from literary illusions, because there will be no longer any living examples?

## "MY LITTLE PIG"

### ENDEARING TERM

The terms employed by the people of one nation as the choicest phrases in their vocabulary of endearment are often employed for quite the opposite purposes by other peoples.

One of the most familiar and most coveted phrases of endearment among the French, for instance, is "my little pig," and "my little puppy dog" is also much appreciated. When a French husband calls his wife a "cat" she does not fly into a passion of resentment, as an English-speaking wife might do under the same circumstances, but takes it as a gentle compliment. On the other hand, if he were to call her a "duck," as the British husband might his wife, she would be very much offended.

Some time ago in Germany letters written by the late Count von Moltke to his betrothed were published. In these the great soldier frequently call the lady "my little kernel of coffee." This strikes one as a very queer pet name, and has suggested to a cynical authority that, in view of the writer's profession, "my little grain of powder" or "my little lump of lead" would have been more appropriate.

A person's individual likings and occupations frequently supply him with terms of endearment, says Tit Bits. A farmer sometimes calls his little girl his "colt," and a well known fisherman, to whom the creatures of the brook were as the apple of his eyes, used to begin his letters to his wife when he was on his fishing expedition with the words, "My dear little speckled trout."

## THE WORM TURNS AT LAST

### Justice Upholds a Housewife Who Slapped Servant.

Declaring that a mistress is justified in slapping and even kicking a servant girl for impertinence, Recorder Lazarus, of Bayonne, N. J., on Friday, made himself solid with the housewives of that town, but if the time ever arrives when a reduced exchequer should necessitate his rapping on a back door to obtain nourishment he would do well to avoid the kitchens of Hudson county.

Mrs. Bertha Cohn, of Avenue C, was charged by Anna Gulack, her maid, with assault and battery. The town has talked of little else for several days and when the case was called on Friday the court room was jammed. Every servant girl took Friday for her afternoon out, says the New York World, and they were there in force, glaring at a score of matrons who were present to lend encouragement to Mrs. Cohn.

"Did you slap this young woman's face?" asked Judge Lazarus.

"Yes, your Honor, and I had all I could do to stop slapping," said Mrs. Cohn. "She got me that mad that I bit my fingernails until they were all gone, and then—well, there was nothing left for me but to chastise her."

"Was she disobedient?"

"Worse than that, your Honor. I told her to dust the parlor, and she said she had dusted it. I told her she hadn't. She said she had. I reiterated, and she called me a liar twice in the same breath. Then I let go."

"Did you call this woman a liar?" thundered the court at the girl.

"If I did I told the truth," said the servant, while all her friends applauded.

"The court won't tolerate any unseemly conduct in its presence," shouted the judge, whacking the table with his gavel. "Now, young lady, did you or did you not call Mrs. Cohn a liar?"

"I did."

"Then in the opinion of the court, she was justified in slapping you. She should have kicked you also."

"Any particular place?" chorused the housewives, jubilantly.

"Use your own judgment," said Judge Lazarus.


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## A LIFE BOAT PATROL.

One of the latest projects for the relief of suffering and the protection of property at sea is to build and operate ocean steam lifeboats. This is no dreamer's fancy, but the plan of a well known English shipbuilder. This builder calls his plan the "International Blue Cross Ocean Life and Salvage Service," and intends that it should take the place at sea which the Red Cross occupied on land.

At present a ship wrecked at sea depends on a chance meeting for the rescue of the lives on board and the saving of the great value which a ship and her cargo represent. The rescuing vessel is awarded by the Admiralty courts a certain part of the value of the property saved, the amount awarded being known as salvage. Those who have read Kipling's "Captains Courageous" know what salvage amounts to and what a wasteful lottery it is.

By the plan referred to a certain number of especially designed boats are to patrol the seas over fixed and known routes, following the main ocean highways. Suppose a vessel is in distress—the captain, by consulting the schedule, is able to tell exactly when a patrol-boat is due at the nearest point, and to plan accordingly with some eye to business, dispatch and comfort of those on board.

The rate of salvage would be fixed and the officer would know exactly what the rescue would cost the owners.

The projector believes that if seamen knew that on a given date one of the lifeboats would be within sight of a certain fixed latitude and longitude, many crippled ships and their crews would be saved and accounted for, who, as things are now, have to abandon their ships.

The means of providing this patrol service should be furnished by the nations served, in proportion to the tonnage of their shipping. All salvage would go to government account and be credited to the service.

Ten lifeboats and one storeboat would, it is claimed, be sufficient for the North Atlantic, and this trial fleet—enough to establish the value and need of the service—would cost less than one and a half million dollars.

The first subscribers would, it is thought, be the marine insurance companies, the managers of which must see the value of a service that would in the end save them money.

## WORKING GIRLS' HOTELS.

Before long there will be opened in the department store district of New York the first of several hotels to be conducted by members of women's clubs of the city for the accommodation of working girls. Members of the City Federation of Woman's clubs say that tete-a-tete reception rooms for the use of the young women staying in the hotels will be features of these new establishments.

In the new hotels the hour at which men visitors must leave the hotel has been fixed at 11 o'clock in the evening.

Already $100,000 of the cost of the project have collected enough money to make certain the success for several months at least of two of the hotels. As soon as these hotels are in satisfactory operation others will be added to the list.

The reception rooms are to be divided into compartments. In each of these compartments there will be seats for a young woman and her for visitor. They will be partially screened from the other occupants of the room by portieres and plants.

An effort will be made to make the hotels as homelike as possible, and the projectors of the enterprise are agreed that the fewer rules that are promulgated the more satisfactory the establishments will be found. The tariff will extend from $3.50 to $5.00 a week. Laundries in which the young women living in the hotels may do their own washing and where they will find electric ironing apparatus are additions to the usual equipment.

Each young woman staying at the hotel is to have a room of her own. A library from which anybody in the hotel will be privileged to draw books is another fixture which the club women have insisted upon.

## MILK BY THE BRICK.

### Sold in Belgium as Ice Cream Is Here.

Milk may be bought in Belgium and Denmark in summer just the same as some kinds of ice cream—by the brick. It will be frozen solid, though, and if intended for use as soon as received in the household, the lacteal fluid for the tea or coffee will have to be chipped off with the handle of the knife in work, according to the quantity desired in the drink. This brick milk has grown to be a necessity in the warmer countries of Europe.

The Belgian government has given a yearly subsidy of about $50,000 to increase the trade. In Copenhagen a firm engaged in this business makes a weekly delivery of 300,000 pounds per week, and a great deal of this goes to distant countries.

## THE ONLY ONE.

At the unveiling of Rodin's bust of Henley in Westminster Abbey, a number of good stories were told about the great poet.

H. G. Wells praised Henley's conduct of the New Review. Of course, this periodical failed, yet it was undoubtedly the best edited magazine magazine of the last century. In it Henley introduced to the world new writers of such distinction as Joseph Conrad, Kenneth Grahame, W. B. Yeats, Mr. Wells himself, and so on.

One day as Mr. Henley and Wells stood in the office of the magazine, discussing rather sadly its gloomy prospects, a funeral went by with slow pace.

Henley leaned out of the window and looked at the funeral anxiously.

Then he turned to his companion, and said, with a worried frown:

"Can that be our subscriber?"—Pick-Me-Up.

## IN HONOR OF ANCESTOR.

Mrs. Russell Sage has given $10,000 to the High school at Sag Harbor for an athletic field and playground, having already given $100,000 to the school. The school is named in honor of Ezra Pierson, who was one of the ancestors of Mrs. Sage. She has purchased an old mansion near the school and is having it put in order. Ezra Pierson has been called the father of the improved public school system in the state.

## Farmstead

### Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

Will some kind reader tell me what makes my sheep shed their wool? They appear to be well and eat hearty, but they rub themselves until some are almost bare.—T., Earleyville, Tenn.

I would like to know how to raise Eucalyptus trees from the seed.—K., Arroyo, Grande, Cal.

I have a mare that is lame in the left forefoot. The trouble seems to be in the frog of the foot, which looks bruised and swollen. She has been in this condition for some time, and limps worse when the frog is full of dirt. Somebody please tell me what is wrong.—J., Jonesboro, Tenn.

I have a fine mare that has three soft puffs growing on her hind legs, in front and at side of knee. Will somebody give a remedy that will not blister or make it necessary to lay the mare off from work.—H., Warren, Ind.

Have heard it said that on a certain day of the year a tree can be killed with one blow of the ax. Who can give me the day on which this can be done?—F., Stockton, Cal.

**Lump Jaw.**

S., Torch, Ohio: While it is possible there is some other cause, it is highly probable it is an ordinary case of lump jaw. Don't remember just how to spell the scientific name of it. It is a vegetable germ that attacks the jaw bone and spreads through it. It may perhaps be contagious from one cow to another, but I think there is an intermediate stage infecting the ground or water. A good veterinary surgeon called in time can cure it by sawing out the infected portions of the bone, otherwise nothing can be done; in your case it is probably too late for this already.—G. Arkport, N. Y.

**Caked Udder.**

I have a successful remedy for caked udder. Thoroughly bathe the udder with cow's milk while it is warm, for several minutes, with a large, soft rag, and then take a dry cloth and rub until dry. This has proved to be all right for us, and I send it for the benefit of others.—Z., Columbia City, Ind.

**Japan Lily.**

B., Orway, Utah: There is more than one Jap Lily, but the treatment is very much the same for all. The amatum is the grandest lily in the world and should be grown by every one. The Japs enclose each bulb in a ball of mud for export, but the voyage is so long that many of them become moldy, etc., either failing to grow at all or sending up a slender stalk the first year and then dying. Some seedsmen sell bulbs propagated in this country and these are the best. Once established the amatum is perfectly hardy and reliable and will live longer than you will. My oldest one last year had five stems 5 feet high and flowers each 7 to 9 inches across. The perfume goes all over the place and it is fine by moonlight—a great white torch. Having a hard clay subsoil I dug a hole as big as a barrel 2 feet deep putting some broken stone in the bottom and a trench that had a stone drain opening farther down the slope for drainage. The bulb was set about a foot deep, the right depth for one of blossoming size, little ones must be much less. In sandy or gravelly soil this drainage would not be needed.

Black wood mould or fine chip dirt well tramped in may be used in any quantity, any manure should be well rotted and mixed with earth half and half and a coat of old manure laid on the surface in late fall and dug in lightly in spring is good. Set the bulbs right after the stalks are dead dry down carefully beside them and you will find little bublets growing on them. Put them in a tin can of dirt and set the can on a cellar shelf till spring, then plant them an inch or two deep and in two to three years they will bloom.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

**Sweet Potatoes.**

M., St. Joseph, Mo.: Sweet potatoes are placed close together in rich earth lying on a good hotbed. When the new shoots are 3 to 4 inches high, the potatoes are taken up and the sets carefully separated from them. Then the old potatoes are planted again and a second crop of plants grown and so on.

Egg plants, related to the tomato, are handled the same as tomato plants, except that being more tender they like a warmer place. Send 5c for a package of asparagus seed, sow it in fall or spring, thin to 6 inches apart and grow two years in the seed bed. Then set 3x1½ feet in rich ground and add manure every fall. Or send to any mail order house for roots (about $1.50 per 100 for yearlings and $1.50 per 100 for two-year-olds).—G., Arkport, N. Y.

**Rennet.**

M., Calcutta, O.: Rennet is the dried stomach of a calf. In the days when each family made its own cheese a piece of the stomach an inch or two across was cut off and soaked in warm water then cold water was added to the milk in the vat to form the curd. I think the cheese factories now use an extract that comes in cans and you can get it, or find out about it from them.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

**Early Gardening.**

The garden plot will be in condition for plowing this month, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and this should be promptly done so that it will not interfere with general field work or become neglected. Should the ground be too wet and soggy for field work, there is plenty to do in the orchard, such as pruning, scraping off loose bark, and examining the trees for scale pests.

Top-dressing or fertilizing the orchard, the manure should be spread out, and not placed in piles around the trunks of the trees, as the feeding roots are out in the rows even with the spread of the branches. A good orchard fertilizer can be made of one and a half parts bone meal and one part muriate of potash.

Get all the barnyard manure out in the fields as quickly as possible. Spread it evenly and thinly.

Asparagus seed may be sown this month, or the roots can be set out. Set out horse-radish plants. For onions, put out sets. Plant early potatoes. Manure the lawn and the strawberry bed. Put nitrate of soda and common salt on the asparagus and rhubarb beds.

Trim out the old canes from the rows of berry bushes, and burn them lest they might be harboring pests. Do not be in a hurry to remove the bees from the cellar, even though a few warms days are given us early this month. Set all the broody hens you can. Provide them with a sheltered nest, as warm as you can give it.

Peas, beans, potatoes, clover and flax require potash in the soil. Beets, cabbage, oats, wheat, barley and herbs require nitrogen in the soil. Radish, turnips and corn need a large amount of phosphoric acid in the soil. The soil of the vegetable gardens should be well underdrained, thoroughly trenched or subsoiled and enriched by a judicious application of fertilizing material.

In March early beans, early beets, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, early cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumber, egg plant, kohl-rabi, lettuce, parsley, pepper, radish and tomato seed can be sown in the hotbed.

For 100 yards it will require one ounce of cabbage, cauliflower, collards, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, egg plants, kale, kohl-rabi or pepper; or two ounces onions, leeks, lettuce, endive, parsley, cantaloupe, squash, turnips, tomatoes or pumpkins; or three ounces carrot, celery, cress, watermelon, parsnip or herbs; or four ounces of cucumbers, rhubarb, salsify; or five ounces beet; or six ounces radish or spinach; or eight ounces corn salad; or twelve ounces okra or asparagus; or one quart sugar corn; or three quarts bush beans or peas.

The finer the soil the better the vegetables, both in quantity and quality. Work the surface soil over after every rain, and thus retain all the moisture. Vegetables delight in a warm, deep, rich and mellow soil. Avoid planting seed when the ground is wet, whenever possible. You will get quicker returns by waiting a day or so and giving the seed better conditions. Whenever possible, it is a good plan to apply the fertilizers to the land a week or ten days before sowing the seed. In all cases see that it isthoroughly incorporated in the soil; otherwise injury to young plants may result.

**Care of Lambs.**

The youngsters of the flock will soon be arriving and there are a few points to be observed at time of birth which may mean dollars later in the year. The ordinary lamb is strong enough at birth to take care of himself and of course needs no assistance. On the other hand, there are always a number of lambs which are born weak and which are apt

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# FUN WITH NUMBERS

BY FREDERICK B. EMERY.

The seemingly wonderful tricks with numbers are really very simple when the way they are done is known. Many of these remarkable tricks is to have rows of figures at sight, beginning at the left instead of at the right.

Let someone write a row of figures of any length. Under it write another row with as many figures in it, saying the figures so that what you write will make the sum a row of 9's. Then let the other write another equal row in the same way that you wrote second. The rows may now appear this fashion:

564,378,924,367,854,171
435,621,075,632,145,828
735,248,196,743,756,545
264,751,803,256,243,454

Another person then writes the fifth row and hands you the paper to add. The sum will always be the last line of 9's, with the addition of a 2 preceding it at the left and the last figure reduced by 2 in value. The reason for it is this: The sum of the four rows of figures given is 1,999,999,999,999,998. As added to this, the sum will be 2 followed by as many 0's as we had 9's. No matter what figures are written in the fifth line, the sum can be found by adding the figures to 0 in each case except for the extreme right-hand figure. That must be reduced 9, since we added 2 in order to obtain 9's.

The results may be varied in many ways. Let the other person write two rows and then you write two, being careful to choose figures adding to 9 as before. The result will be the same. Let the other person write one full line and a half line both above and below that one of the halves is at the left and the other at the left. Then write your two lines in the same general manner. The sum in this case will be two half lines filled in by the person who has written the full lines, with the 2 prefixed and the figure of the right half reduced by 2. An illustration of the four lines would be:

245,763,------
468,967,435,726
---,---,818,524
754,286,681,475
541,032,564,278

The places filled with hyphens are to be left blank at first and later filled in by the other person.

Another variation of the method is to write more than two groups of lines and add to 9. The same rules apply no matter how many groups we use, the only difference being that the first figure in the sum and in the amount to be subtracted from the right-hand figure of the last line written. Thus, if three groups are used, the first figure would be 8, and 3 must be subtracted from the right-hand figure. If four groups are used, 4 must be made the first figure, and 4 subtracted from the right figure of the last line, etc.

**Short Ways to Multiply.**

Old multiplication is always a matter of pleasure and profit to the instructor, and never fails to cause amusement in those who do not know that it is done. Suppose you wish to multiply two numbers of two places each, such as 15 and 68. The product may be written in line by inspection as follows: 8 times 5 are 40. Put down the right-hand figure and carry 4. Add 5 and 8 and multiply the sum, 13, by 8, obtaining 78, and add 4. Put down 2 for the next figure and carry 8. Multiply the 8 and add the 8 and put down 4 for the remaining numbers. The product is therefore 4,420. In this case the tens are alike.

The same method may be used if the units are alike, thus: What is the product of 75 times 55? Five times 5 are 25. Put down 5 and carry 2. Seven times 5 are 12. Twelve times 5 are 60. Add the 2. Put down 2 and carry 6. Seven times 7 are 35. Add the 6 and write 41. The product is 4,125.

The last illustration might be worked in the same way, since both of the right-hand figures are 5 and the sum of the tens is given an even number. In such case simply write 25 for the right-hand figures, and for the remaining figures write the product of the tens increased by one-half the sum of the tens.

**Quick Work in Fractions.**

The same rapid results in squaring fractions may sometimes be obtained. If a mixed number containing the fractions ends with ½, simply square ½ for the fractional part and multiply the integer by one more than itself; thus, the square of 4½ is 20¼.

The same general method may be used in multiplying fractions where the integral parts are the same, provided the sum of the fractional parts is 1. Thus, the product of 9 2-3 and 9 1-3 is 90.

Mixed numbers ending in ½, when the integers are not the same, may be multiplied rapidly by the following rule: Multiply the fractional parts, add 1 to the integer of the product multiply the two integers together and add the product half the sum of the integers. Thus, 3½ times 7½ are 26¼. The sum of the integers is an odd one, call it 1 less to make it even, change the ¼ to ¾ to offset the loss, thus, 4½ times 7½ are 33¾.

**A Puzzle in Figures.**

The very amusing and puzzling figures are seen in the following example: Think of any number of three figures, divide by 9, and name the remainder. Erase one figure of the original number and divide by 9, and name the remainder. The number erased can be told by the following method: If the second remainder is less than the first, the figure erased is the difference between the remainders. If the second remainder is greater than the first, the figure erased is equal to 9 minus the difference between the remainders. Thus: Think of 287. The remainder, after dividing by 9, is 8. Erase the 2. The remainder, when 87 is divided by 9, is 6. The difference between 8 and 6 is 2, the figure erased. If the 8 had been erased, the second remainder would have been 0. Th difference between the 8 and 0 is 8. If the 7 had been erased, the second remainder would have been 1, which, when subtracted from 8, gives a difference of 7, the number erased.

**Another Mystery.**

Take any small number; multiply it by 3, and multiply it also by 4. Square these two products and add their squares. Extract the square root of the sum and divide by the original number, and the quotient will always be 5. Thus, think of 3. Three times 3 are 9, and 3 times 4 are 12. The square of 9 is 81, and the square of 12 is 144. The sum of 81 and 144 is 225. The square root of 225 is 15, which, given 5 when divided by 3, the original number. If the original number is first multiplied by 6 and 8, instead of by 3 and 4, the quotient will be 10 instead of 5. If the original number is first multiplied by 5 and 12 instead of by 3 and 4, the quotient will always be 13. If 10 and 24 are the multipliers, the quotient will be 26; etc.

**A Problem in Digits.**

If you take any number composed of two unequal digits, reverse the digits, and take the difference between this number and the original number, either of the digits in the remainder can be named when the other is known. Thus, take the number 63. The reversed number is 36. The difference is 27. It will be seen that the sum of the digits in the difference is 9. Hence, when one is known, the other is easily found by subtracting the known digit from 9. This will be so, no matter which digits are taken for the original number.

**With 9's and 3's.**

Choose any number, divide it by 9, and name the remainder. Multiply the number by some given number, divide the product by 9, and the remainder can be told at once. Thus, suppose the other person chooses the number 43. The remainder when divided by 9 is 7. Tell him to multiply the original number, say, by 3 and divide by 9. The remainder is, of course, 3. While he is performing the operation, multiply his first remainder by the 3 and obtain 21. Divide by 9, and obtain 3, which is the same remainder that he has when the original number is multiplied by 3 and the product is divided by 9.

**How to Find Week-Days.**

A lightning method of telling the day of the week for any date in the interval from 1800 to 2099 is based on the method of casting out the 7's. Four things must be borne in mind in making the calculation: the century, the year, the month, and the day of the month. The number for the century is chosen and must be memorized. If the year is between 1800 and 1899 inclusive, take 2 for the century number; 1900 to 1999 is 0; 2000 to 2099 is 6.

The year number is found as follows: (1) cast the 7's from the last two figures of the year; i. e., divide the last two figures by 7 and remember the remainder. (2) Divide the last two figures of the year by 4, neglecting remainders. Then add the final results of (1) and (2) and cast the 7's from the sum, remembering the remainder. The remainder is the year number.

The numbers for the months must be remembered. They are as follows: January, 1; February, 4; March, 4; April, 0; May, 2; June, 5; July, 0; August, 3; September, 6; October, 1; November, 4; December, 6. For leap years January is 0; February, 3; the rest are the same. The numbers for the months are based on the fact that if we start with the first day of January on any day of the week and call it 1, February 1 will be on the same day as January 4; December 1 on the same day as January 6; etc. The 0, of course, is the same as 7 with the 7 cast out.

The day number is simply the day of the month with the 7's cast out. Thus the 15th is called 1; the 23rd, 2; etc.

Then add together the numbers for the century, year, month and day, and cast the 7's. The remainder will give the number of the day of the week when Sunday is called 1.

To illustrate: What day of the week was July 6, 1878? The century number is 2. The year number is found thus: (1) cast the 7's from 78 and the remainder is 1; (2) 78 divided by is 19, neglecting fractions; the sum of 1 and 19 is 20. The month number is 0. The day number is 6. The sum of 2, 20, 0 and 6 is 28. Cast the 7's and the remainder is 0, which is the same as though it was 7, or Saturday.

What day of the week was February 22, 1877? The century number is 2; the year number is 19, or with the 7's cast is 5; the sum of the year and century numbers with the 7's cast is 0; the month number is 4; the day number with the 7's cast is 1. The sum is 5; the day is Thursday.

What day of the week was January 1, 1908? The century number is 0 the year number is 8; the month number is 0, since it is leap year; the day number is 1. The sum is 4, or Wednesday.

It must be remembered that the years 1800 and 1900 were not leap years; but the year 2000 will be a leap year. Otherwise, any year exactly divisible by 4 is a leap year.

## A MEERSCHAUM MINE.

"Meerschaum is mined like coal," said a pipe dealer. "Some people tell you it is the foam of the sea. That, of course, is all nonsense. Meerschaum is a soft, soapy-like stone, and in Asia Minor its mining is an important business.

"The mines resemble coal mines, only, of course, they are a good deal paler. In their making pits are first dug, and as soon as a vein of meerschaum is struck horizontal galleries are laid out. These galleries are often very long. They vary in depth from 25 to 150 feet.

"The crude meerschaum is called hamtash. It is yellowish white in color, and a red clay coat envelopes it. The blocks, as they come forth, are sold on the spot. They cost from $25 to $200 a cartload, according to their quality. They are soft enough to cut with a knife.

"These blocks before their exportation, must be dried. In the summer they are dried by direct exposure to the sun, in five or six days. In winter a heated room is necessary, and the drying process then takes twice as long.

"Finally the meerschaum blocks are sorted into twelve grades, called 'best,' 'fine,' 'good,' 'fair,' 'average,' and so on down. They are wrapped in cotton then and packed into cases with the greatest care.

"The bulk of this meerschaum goes to Vienna. There the best pipemakers in the world live."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



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## QUESTION BUREAU ?

RULES—1.—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics—no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

**Dancing.**

When and where did dancing originate?—J. S., Edgerton, O.

Dancing dates back to the early Egypt, who ascribe that invention to their god, Thoth. Among the ancient Jews, Miriam danced to a sound of trumpets, and David danced in procession before the Ark of God. Religious processions went with song and dance to the temples. The Phrygian Corybantes danced in honor of Cybele, and the festivals of Bhea Silvia at Rome were also accompanied with wild dances, while during the early festival of Mars and Salian priests sang and danced, beating their shields. The Spartans practiced dancing as a gymnastic exercise, and made it compulsory on all children from the age of five. The Romans in general considered it disgraceful for a free citizen to dance except in connection with religious rites, but willingly witnessed the performances of the professional dancers. The early Christians practiced choral dances.

**Commonwealth.**

Please explain the difference between "commonwealth" and "state."—H. M. S., Lewisberry, Pa.

There is no difference in the general acceptance of the word. In many of the states the legal proceedings against criminals, etc., are instituted in the name of "commonwealth," etc. In general terms the word "commonwealth" means the state or prosperity of a country without any reference to the form of government.

**The Dark Ages.**

Please tell me through the Question Bureau when the "Dark Ages" were.—H. E. S., Macomb, Ill.

What is referred to as "The Dark Ages" is the period supposed to extend from the fall of the Roman empire, 475 A. D., to the revival of literature on the discovery of the Panderts at Amalfi, in 1137, something like 700 years.

**Parcel Post Rates.**

Will you tell us what are the parcel post rates in foreign countries which have the system?—J. H. F., Point Pleasant, Pa.

In a recent document prepared for presentation to congress, the postmaster-general of the United States gave the parcel post rates of foreign countries as follows:

Great Britain.—Postage rates for the first pound, 1 pence (16 cents), and for each additional pound, 1 penny (2 cents); maximum weight, 11 pounds; greatest length, 3 feet 6 inches; greatest length and girth combined, 6 feet.

New Zealand and the States Composing the Commonwealth of Australia.—Limits of weight and size, same as in Great Britain. Postage rates, 6 pence (12 cents) for the first pound, and 3 pence (6 cents) for each additional pound.

Germany.—Greatest weight, 50 kilograms (about 110 pounds); no limit of size. Postage rates: For all parcels conveyed not more than 10 geographic miles, 25 pfennig (6 cents), and 50 pfenning (13 cents) for greater distance; if a parcel weighs more than 5 kilograms (11 pounds av.), it is charged 60 pfennig (15 cents) additional for (2 pounds) carried 10 miles, 5 pfennig (1 cent); 20 miles, 10 pfennig (3 cents); 50 miles, 20 pfennig (5 cents); 100 miles, 30 pfennig (8 cents); 150 miles, 40 pfennig (10 cents); and more than 150 miles, 50 pfennig (13 cents). Unwieldy parcels are charged 50 addition 50 per cent of the above rates.

Austria.—Greatest weight, 50 kilograms (110 pounds); except that parcels containing gold or silver coin may weigh up to 65 kilograms (143 pounds). Postage rates: Parcels up to 5 kilograms (11 pounds) in weight are charged 30 heller (6 cents) for the first 10 miles, and 60 heller (12 cents) for greater distances. A parcel weighing more than 5 kilograms (11 pounds) is charged for each kilogram (2 pounds), in addition to the above rates, for the first 10 miles, 6 heller (1 cent); 20 miles, 12 heller (2 cents); 50 miles, 24 heller(5 cents); 100 miles, 36 heller (7 cents); 150 miles, 48 heller (10 cents), and more than 150 miles, 60 heller (12 cents).

France.—Greatest weight 10 kilograms about 22 pounds); no limit of size. Postage rates: Up to 3 kilograms (7 pounds), 60 centimes (12 cents), delivered at the railway station, and 85 centimes (17 cents) delivered at a residence; from 3 to 5 kilograms (7 to 11 pounds), 80 centimes (16 cents) at a station, and 1 franc 5 centimes (21 cents) at residence; from 5 to 10 kilograms (11 to 22 pounds), 1 franc 25 centimes (25 cents) at a station, and 1 franc 50 centimes (30 cents) at a residence.

Belgium.—Greatest weight, 60 kilograms (about 132 pounds); no limit of size, but unwieldy parcels are charged 50 per cent. in addition to the following rates for any distance: Parcels up to 5 kilograms (11 pounds), 50 centimes (10 cents)—or if by express trains, 80 centimes (16 cents; up to 10 kilograms (22) pounds), 60 centimes (12 cents)—or if by express trains, 1 franc (20 cents); for each additional 10 kilograms (22 pounds), 10 centimes (2 cents)—or if sent by express trains, 50 centimes (10 cents) additional. Fee for delivering at residences, 30 centimes (6 cents).

Italy.—Greatest weight, 5 kilograms (11 pounds). For ordinary parcels, greatest size in any direction, 60 centimeters (2 feet), except rolls which may measure 1 meter (40 inches—3 feet 4 inches) in length by 20 centimeters (8 inches) in thickness. Postage rates for a parcel not exceeding 3 kilograms (7 pounds), 60 centimes (12 cents); and 1 franc (20 cents) for a parcel exceeding that weight. A parcel which exceeds 60 centimeters (2 feet) in any direction, but does not exceed 1¼ meters (5 feet), is admitted to the mails as an "unwieldy" parcel and is charged, in addition to the above rates, 30 centimes (6 cents) if it does not weigh more than 3 kilograms (7 pounds), and 50 centimes (10 cents) if it exceed that weight.

The Netherlands.—Greatest weight, 5 kilograms (11 pounds); greatest size, 25 cubic decimeters (1,525 cubic inches), or 1 meter (3 feet 4 inches) in any direction. Postage rates: 15 (6) cents (Dutch) up to 1 kilogram (2 pounds); 20 (8) cents from 1 to 3 kilograms (3 to 7 pounds); 25 cents (10) from 3 to 5 kilograms (7 to 11 pounds).

Chile.—Greatest weight, 5 kilograms (11 pounds); must not measure more than 60 centimeters (2 feet) in any direction. Postage rates: 30 centavos (10 cents) if a parcel does not weigh more than 3 kilograms (7 pounds); 50 centavos (17 cents) if it weighs more.

Cuba.—Greatest weight, 11 pounds; greatest size, 3 feet 6 inches in length by 2 feet 6 inches in width. Postage rates: 10 centavos (3 cents) a pound for each additional pound.

**Naval Academy Requirements.**

Please answer the following question: What are the physical and age requirements to enter the naval academy at Annapolis? Would the country school education of an ordinary 17-year-old boy be sufficient to meet the required examination?—G. A. D., Fayetteville, W. Va.

Appointees to the naval academy must be between the age of 16 and 20 years. The height of candidates shall not be less than 5 feet 2 inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than 5 feet 4 inches between the ages of 18 and 20; and the minimum weight at 16 years shall be 100 pounds, with an increase of not less than 5 pounds for each additional year or fraction of one year over one-half. The regulations regarding places and times of examination and subjects of examinations may be obtained by addressing the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

**Mad Anthony Wayne.**

Please give a biographical sketch of Mad Anthony Wayne.—M. I. R., West Alexander, Pa.

Anthony Wayne was born in Pennsylvania in 1745. At the age of 18 he became a land surveyor. Early in life he took an active interest in public affairs. In 1774, having married and settled to farming, he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, and in 1775 raised a regiment with which he took part in the campaign against Canada. He fought with distinction, and was wounded at the battle of Three Rivers, in 1776; held Ticonderoga till May, 1777, and after receiving the commission of brigadier-general joined Washington in New Jersey; led a division at Brandywine, September 11, and commanded the right wing and led the attack at Germantown, October 4. He made a dashing raid on the British lines in the winter of 1777-8, carrying off a great quantity of supplies, and on the night of July 15, 1779, achieved the most brilliant of the American victories in the storming of Stony Point, for which he received a gold medal and the thanks of congress. He became a popular hero, and his nickname of "Mad Anthony" was a tribute to his energy as it was a denotation of his recklessness in action. By a bayonet charge he rescued Lafayette in Virginia in 1782, made a daring attack on the whole British army at Green Spring, July 6, and defeated the British and Indians in Georgia. On the surrender of Charleston, S. C., by the British, it was occupied by Wayne, December 14, 1782. He was made a brevet major general October 10, 1783, retired from the army in 1784, and became a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. Later he settled on a Georgia plantation presented to him by the state in return for his military services; and from Georgia, in 1791, he was sent to congress, but in a contest during the next year his seat was declared vacant. In April, 1792, he was made commander-in-chief of the American army, with the rank of major general. In 1793 he took the field against the Indians in Ohio, whom he finally defeated at Maumee Rapids, or Fallen Timbers, and he forced them to conclude the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, which gave a large tract of territory to the United States. His death occurred while he was completing this service.

**Sir Walter Raleigh.**

I wish to know something concerning the life of Sir Walter Raleigh. Will you answer through the Question Bureau?—E. P., Mercer, Pa.

Sir Walter Raleigh was an English explorer, statesman, historian and poet. He was born in 1554. He gained distinction at Oxford, but as early as 1569 took to an active life by going over to France to fight for the French Protestants. After campaigning in the Netherlands he accompanied Sir Humphrey Gilbert on a voyage to Newfoundland and returning took part in the suppression of the Irish rebellion in 1580. His advancement in the queen's favor was rapid. In 1584 he received a patent authorizing him to hold by homage any remote lands not possessed by a Christian prince nor inhabited by a Christian people. He despatched vessels to America which landed off an island off the coast of North Carolina, and his expedition resulted in the appropriation of the land to the use of Virgin Queen. The next year colonists were sent over, but the attempt at permanent colonization failed. His favor with the queen enabled him to dispense much patronage, and for himself he received knighthood and Irish estates. His advice moved Elizabeth to fit out a fleet to meet the Armada, and he joined the queen's with a fleet of his own. In 1589 he accompanied the expedition in its attempt to restore Don Antonio to the throne of Portugal, the chief result of which was lucrative booty. On his return from Portugal his position as court favorite was usurped by Essex, and Raleigh retired to Ireland. In 1591 he was commissioned vice admiral of a fleet intended to intercept a Spanish fleet in the Azores, but his cousin, Sir Richard Granville, went in his stead. His next project was an expedition against Panama, but after embarkation he was recalled and imprisoned in the Tower on the charge of having had an amour with one of the queen's maids of honor, Elizabeth Throckmorton. Though he repaid the injury to the maid by marriage, it was more difficult to appease the queen. After his release from the Tower he lived in private until he conceived the plan of reestablishing himself in the queen's favor by an expedition to Guiana, a region free from European occupation and reputed to be rich. He sailed in February, 1595, but the actual result of the expedition was little more than the taking formal possession of the land in the name of the queen. However, his re-instatement in the queeen's favor resulted from his expedition against Cadiz, in which he served under Essex, and returned with rich spoil for the royal coffers. He gave evidence against his old rival in the trial of Essex, and in his official capacity was present at Essex's execution. The queen's death following shortly afterward put an end to his favor at court. In 1603 he was accused of complicity in the plot of Cobham to place Lady Arabella Stuart upon the throne, and by the jury was declared guilty of high treason, though the attorney-general, Coke, had charged him only with the misprision of treason. Sentence was reprieved, but he was imprisoned in the Tower for twelve years. It was during this time that he wrote most of his works, including his History of the World. After his release, in 1616, he engaged in a second expedition to Guiana, a part of whose forces attacked the new Spanish settlement of Saint Thomas. He returned in 1618 and was again arrested on the complaint of the Spanish ambassador. The Spanish charges could not be proven against him, but the king's privy councillors proposed to execute him on the former sentence, the king in 1616 having liberated and not pardoned him. He died on the scaffold October 29, 1618.

**President's Expenses.**

Please answer, does the President of the United States have to pay out of his salary all or any part of the expenses of the White House, and his secretaries?—J. L. B., Sunnyside, Wash.

We cannot answer the above question definitely. The President's private secretary is paid by the government. Chapter 2918 of the laws of the second session of the Fifty-ninth congress appropriated "for traveling expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended at his discretion and acounted for by his certificate solely, $25,000." This will probably be continued in the future. The appropriation for the care of the White House and its stable and greenhouses was in 1907 $50,000.

**Miscellaneous.**

C. A. B., Carson City, Mich.: President Roosevelt made an inspection of the Panama canal in November, 1906. He was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt.

E. F., Highland, Md.: Biographies of Booker T. Washington have been given in these columns. His biographers make no mention of his father. We cannot go into the matter of his parentage.

W. C. Zumbrota, Minn.: Write to the Interior Department, Washington, D. C.

C. G., Rosburg, O.: The salary of the President of the United States is $50,000 a year.

H. S. W. Va.: The four Dutch governors of New Netherlands were Minuit, Van Twiller, Kieft and Stuyvesant.

A. R., Washington, Ja.: We cannot give you a sketch of Mrs. L. T. Meader. Know nothing of her.

N. H., Prospect, Pa.: Oklahoma has not established a permanent capital.

G. H. M., Sanoma, W. Va.: We cannot give you the information you want in regard to Camp Chase.

W. L. D., Mahomet, Ill.: Write to the general land office, Washington, D. C., for the information you want.

G. S., Toledo, O.: The rank of navies of the world is as follows: Great Britain, United States, Germany, France, Japan, Russia, etc.

A. M. M., Leolyn, Pa.: Dr. Mudd was convicted of being privy to the assassination of President Lincoln.

W. I. A., Grandin, Mo.: Write to the general land office, interior department, Washington, D. C.

W. G. Worthington, Mo.: The phrase "A government of the people, by the people, for the people," is often attributed to Abraham Lincoln, some claiming to have heard it in a speech. None of President Lincoln's biographers, however, have been able to find it in any printed speech of his.

F. M. D., Cox's Mills, W. Va.: We cannot give you the particular information about Brazil which you ask for. We would advise you to address the U. S. consul, Irving B. Dudley, at Rio de Janeiro.

G. W. B., Citronelle, Ala.: The surrender to General Canby of General Taylor's Confederate forces in Alabama was effected at Citronelle, May 4, 1865, as the result of negotiations commenced April 19. Commander Farrand, at the same time and on the same terms, surrendered to Rear Admiral Thatcher the twelve Confederate gunboats blockaded in the Tombigbee river.

W. M. E., Sparta, Ill.: William H. Taft is not a member of the Roman Catholic church.

W. A. H., Rockford, O.: The word "sweating" in police court parlance, means the severe cross-questioning that is given a prisoner to unnerve him and bring about a confession or damaging admissions.

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## SKYLARKING NOBILITY.

Eaton hall is one of the most magnificent of the stately homes of England. It cost $10,000,000 and it took 13 years to build it. Last year 20,000 visitors paid 25 cents each for the privilege of going over portions of it, and incidentally contributing to the support of certain local charities. As they wandered through its grand and sumptuously furnished halls and apartments, many of them doubtless imagined that those who dwelt amid such splendid must, perforce, be persons of culture and refinement, quite incapable in their daily life of anything approaching vulgarity.

In that assumption they were far wide of the mark. An income of something like $2,000,000 a year, and nothing in particular to do but spend it does not make for refinement and culture, unless the gods have added to their other bounteous gifts a superior intellectual and temperamental outfit. And that neither the duke nor the duchess of Westminster possesses, despite the adulatory hubbub that is printed about them in the society papers.

High jinks and practical jokes of questionable taste are the form of entertainment most in vogue at Eaton hall. The favorite resort of those choice products of the upper circles who are known as "society Hooligans." To make a "rough house" of any place where they chance to be staying constitutes their ideal of a real good time. And they did it at Eaton hall during the recent holiday season, aided and abetted by their host and hostess, not withstanding that the latter were ostensibly in mourning for Lord Chesham, the uncle of the duchess, who was killed in the hunting field.

Only once did the duke venture to remonstrate with his hilarious guests. That was on Christmas eve, when, during a rough-and-tumble go-as-you-please romp in the entrance hall, a costly vase was knocked down and smashed. "I am blessed if you won't have to pay for that," said Westminster, coming suddenly on the scene. Did his friends express contrition and regret and promise to be more careful? Not a bit of it. The whole crowd made a rush upon him, bound him, held a mock court-martial upon him, and decided that if he didn't say he was sorry for what he had said they would take him out into the dark, tie him to a tree and snowball him. And the duke, seeing that the most sensible thing he could do was to treat the whole matter as a joke, said he was sorry, and was released. He didn't venture on any further remonstrances, and for the rest of the evening was as merry as the merriest of them.

## BOILING SILVER CLEANS IT

Silver polishing day comes no more in the scientific household, for now it is "silver boiling" instead. Some bright woman has discovered that the very best way to make your silver look like new is to put the various articles in a large tin wash boiler, after a thorough polish with either Bartshorn and whiting or silicon, and to cover them with water into which a handful of washing soda has been thrown, and allow the water to boil for two or three hours.

On removal, a good rubbing with a soft chamois makes a fine polish. In the case of pieces with embossed designs, this is actually the only way of getting the deposits of cleaning powder out of the crevices, and for several weeks rubbing is all that is necessary to bring them bright.

# The Black Silk Dress

BY ELIZABETH AYRES

When it was rumored in the village that Mrs. Jane Hanson, widow of the late John, intended to have her black silk made, it aroused lively interest among her friends and prompted them to remark they were glad Jane was going to get some good out of that silk at last.

She had kept it laid away, uncut, for at least ten years, giving as her reason that she was waiting for some occasion important enough for the wearing of a black silk gown, but according to her mind, nothing sufficiently important occurred. It had been something of a pinch to buy the silk. Mrs. Hanson was left with a very small property and her income was barely enough to support herself and her daughter, so it required a great deal of economizing and saving of pennies before the necessary sum of money was secured.

The hardship of this saving fell upon Mrs. Hanson. She was determined, for once in her life, to have "a real handsome dress," but she would not permit her daughter Hazel to suffer in the cause of her ambition. The rigid economy her mother practiced made little impression on Hazel, since she did not feel its effects. She was too young at the time to realize her mother's struggle to make one dollar do the work of two, but she picked up enough knowledge of what was in the air to prompt her to be boastful with her schoolmates.

"My mamma is going to have the beautifulest black silk dress in this town," it was her habit to say, when the other children talked pridefully of their parents' possessions.

After the money was actually in Mrs. Hanson's possession she did not purchase the silk immediately. So momentous a matter required deliberation and much consultation with her nearest friends. It was necessary to buy the silk at a city shop, there being nothing of the kind in the village which approached Mrs. Hanson's idea of elegance. She wrote to several different firms, asking for samples of best black silks. They were sent to her in bewildering profusion. Then arose the difficulty of making a selection. Mrs. Hanson had set her heart on a black silk that should cost two dollars a yard. The samples marked with this price were alone taken into consideration, but which should she choose when all seemed equally handsome? This was a question to be pondered. It was not in the least likely that she should ever indulge in another such expensive purchase, and with this thought in mind, she would not be in haste with her decision.

The problem was finally solved by a friend, who advised her to pick out the samples she liked best and to choose from them all with her eyes closed.

"Mix 'em up and pick one, hit or miss. Whichever you get it's likely you'll wish you'd picked another, but they're all warranted not to crack, wear shiny, or crock, an' so far as looks are concerned, I can't see much difference between them."

Mrs. Hanson, glad to be relieved from deciding entirely on her own responsibility, followed her friend's advice and abided by the selection which she made with closed eyes and unguided hand. She had several qualms of doubt after her money had been dispatched with the order, and she awaited the coming of the silk "in fear and trembling," she said.

It was a moment of delightful excitement when the expressman delivered the package containing the silk. Mrs. Hanson did not open it until after her morning's work was finished, and she could feel at leisure. Hazel was at school, so she had the house to herself and the liberty to enjoy to its fullest extent the fulfilment of her great desire.

The silk proved to be all and more than she had expected. She marked a yard length on the edge of her kitchen table and measured the silk, rejoicing in its crisp rustle while it passed through her hands. Her black silk dress was an assured fact, so far as the material was concerned. Some day she should have it made, but for the present it was sufficient to know that it was in her possession.

"I'd really dislike to have shears put into it yet awhile," she told herself.

The silk was on exhibition for several days and received the unstinted admiration of her friends, though they talked a little among themselves about "Jane's extravagance." Hazel was not so much interested. She liked color and did not think the black silk was pretty, but she enjoyed the distinction it seemed to confer upon her mother.

"My mamma's got a black silk dress," she informed her schoolmates, grandly, "but she said she did not care a snap of her figner about having it made up, as long as she knew she had it."

Mrs. Hanson rolled the silk over a piece of broom handle and wrapped it carefully in tissue paper. It was something which brought beauty to her dull, commonplace life, and she took it from its wrappings frequently, to unroll a few yards of its length, so that she might enjoy looking at and touching its rich folds.

The years that passed left her still reluctant to offer it as a sacrifice to the dressmaker's shears, and gradually her friends ceased asking, "When are you going to have your black silk made up?" although they said to one another, "What do you suppose she's saving it for?"

In addition to the satisfaction which the ownership of the silk gave to Mrs. Hanson, its purchasing brought her an unexpected pleasure. The firms she had written to, requesting samples, evidently registered her name, and every fall and spring she received illustrated catalogues of their stocks in trade which made her feel she was in close touch with the city shops and fashions. She studied the catalogues assiduously and gained a store of knowledge that caused her to be regarded in the village as an authority on city styles and "what they were wearing." To be thus consulted filled Jane with a pleasant sense of importance.

The ideas she obtained from the catalogues helped her in the fashioning of Hazel's clothing, and she was certain that Hazel always looked prettier than any child in the village. It was true that Hazel was a pretty child, and when she was twenty years of age it was equally true that she was a very pretty young woman. She was ten years old when the black silk was bought and as she grew older she frequently urged her mother to have it made. Once she ventured the daring suggestion that they make the dress themselves. Hazel was skilled with her needle and was her own dressmaker.

"The silk I'll keep," her mother invariably answered. "I know I've got it, and that's some comfort."

Having once acquired a taste for catalogues, Mrs. Hanson did not allow them to be discontinued, since she had but to mail a request for one in order to receive it. It was one of these books that decided the black silk's destiny.

She happened to see one of the fashion plate young ladies in a suit that made a strong appeal to her fancy.

"How lovely that would be for Hazel," she thought, hurriedly searching for the description.

"Black silk pleated skirt, with Eton jacket. Price fifty dollars," she read.

She let the catalogue fall unheeded on her lap, while she gazed into space with the unseeing eyes of one absorbed in serious thought. Suddenly she sprang to her feet and went to the drawer which held the black silk dress pattern. Her manner was that of one who had come to an unalterable decision. She took the silk out and examined it closely.

"It's just as good as new," she said, when she had finished her inspection. "It pays to get the best when you're getting."

For an instant she held the silk against her cheek then, with an impatient movement, as if ashamed of her sentiment, she put it back in its place and closed the drawer.

"Hazel will look as pretty as a picture in it," she thought, thrilling in anticipation of how she was going to enhance her daughter's beauty.

When Hazel came in, her mother seemed inclined to fault-finding.

"Mercy!" she exclaimed, "your hair is all in a frazzle and your cheeks are red enough to set your face afire. How you look!"

"It's a windy day, mother," Hazel returned, pleasantly, "and I've been walking very fast."

Mrs. Hanson gazed at her reflectively. She wondered how she could persuade her daughter to take the black silk without having an argument. She had settled the matter with herself, but it might not be so easy to settle with Hazel.

"I've decided to have the black silk made up," she announced abruptly, after a short silence.

"Oh, mother, have you, really? I am so glad," Hazel said.

"Yes," Mrs. Hanson went on, without noticing her daughter's remark, "I've decided we'll make it up for you in a pleated skirt and Eton jacket, like I saw in a catalogue today. You needn't say a word. It won't do a bit of good. I've decided." She spoke firmly, endeavoring by force of will to overcome the objections Hazel looked ready to utter.

"But mother—" the girl began.

"You needn't say a word. I've decided," her mother interrupted, with unshaken determination.

In the end she had her way, though there were tears in Hazel's eyes when she finally consented.

"I feel very selfish," she protested. "I don't believe I can take a moment's comfort wearing your black silk."

"Oh, yes, you can," her mother replied. "I've had the enjoyment of it for ten years. 'Tisn't likely I ever should have made it up for myself. Anyway, black isn't becoming to me."

And so it was settled.

"Why, Jane Hanson!" exclaimed her nearest friend when she learned of the black silk's destiny, "I felt real pleased when I heard you were going to have it made up after keeping it all these years. I was real pleased that you were going to get the good of it, and now you've gone and given it to Hazel!"

"Well," returned Mrs. Hanson, calmly, "Hazel is my daughter. You needn't think she's selfish, for she isn't, not a mite. I had to make her take it, and it was hard work, but I guess when I see her wearing that pleated skirt and Eton jacket, I'm going to get all the good there is in it."

## VOGUE OF HANDBAGS

### Will Go On While Gowns Are Without Pockets.

The vogue of the handbag continues. Most fashions come and go, but the wrist bag stays on, seemingly more firmly

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1908.

**Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.**

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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After all, congress may be doing all that Uncle Joe Cannon will let it do.

Any time is a bad time for a strike, but some times are worse than others.

"A California Chinaman has invented an odorless onion." Then it isn't an onion.

An industrious farmer never gets into a position where he can find nothing to do.

Governor Hughes has enough self-control to want a thing without asking for it.

Any woman who is not an anarchist has a perfect right to talk in this country.

"Why American Mothers Fail," is the heading of a magazine article. But they don't.

"Just you wait," says the pessimist, when he is reminded that his prediction was wrong.

A man doesn't enjoy being told to mind his own business, yet it is always good advice.

It may yet be necessary to choke the ninth life out of the Roosevelt third-term cat.

Here's a good temperance lecture: John D. Rockefeller never took a drink of whisky in his life.

It may some day dawn on Harry K. Thaw that he made a big mistake when he went crazy.

Chancellor Day says we are no better than Russia. He must be trying to make Russia feel good.

Whenever Japan wants to, she seems able to make China bump her forehead on the floor a few times.

It will not take the world long to forget Harry Orchard, yet Harry was once somebody's darling.

When Taft is elected it will be the first time we have had three hundred and twenty pounds of president.

At the age of seventy-one, Mr. Grover Cleveland is too old to change his mind about William Jennings Bryan.

The man who committed suicide at the age of 81, because he was disappointed in love, might have outlived it.

Mme. Anna Gould says she is not engaged to anyone, and we assume that she knows what she is talking about.

Among Senator La Follette's one hundred rulers of this country there is not a single hand that rocks the cradle.

In his desire to get out of prison and go to congress, Caleb Powers no doubt feels that the change would do him good.

Mr. Bradstreet says the cost of living has been decreased 12 per cent. Bet Mrs. Bradstreet made the discovery.

It won't be long until poor men may begin to complain that the bankers and financiers are crowding them out of the jails.

The way the states are cuddling up to Taft reminds one of a lot of early spring chicks getting close to a jug of warm water.

"Baltimore students have challenged Christian Scientists to a duel with streptococcus pyogenes." Makes us shudder to think of it.

Secretary Wilson, of the agricultural department, says the public cannot tell fresh eggs from stale. After it has eaten them it can.

If we understand the matrimonial situation in the Panama canal zone, a leap-year girl wouldn't be able to get a proposal in edgewise.

Ten thousand persons, by listening to him talk, made William Jennings Bryan happy on the forty-eighth anniversary of his birth.

Mr. Fairbanks' Indianapolis friends are protesting that he is not cold and unresponsive. And they might add that he can't help it if he is.

What would the people of this glorious land of ours think, should William Jennings Bryan some day announce that he had nothing to say?

As it appears now, about all congress is going to do in the way of currency legislation is to restore the motto, "In God We Trust," to the coins.

Mme. Anna Gould says she will never marry again. One would think she would want to try again just for the satisfaction of seeing if she couldn't do better.

Secretary Wilson, of the agricultural department, is going to stop the sale of cold storage eggs as "fresh." There's a man who should be elected president some day.

Give her fair weather and half a chance and the great American hen arises to the occasion. More than 11,000,000 eggs a day are being received in New York.

The Oklahoma legislature has passed a law forbidding eavesdropping over the telephone. Thus has one of the blessings of living in the country been taken away from the dear people.

With so many fake stories about Jap spies being seen here and there, it is interesting to note that the Kansas City Post's statement that none has been discovered hanging around the target in Magdalena bay.

## HAWKEYE FOR BUCKEYE.

The Republicans of Iowa in convention assembled did everything that the Republicans of Ohio could reasonably expect of them. Their indorsement of William Howard Taft was unanimous and given with as much spontaneity as if the candidate had sprung from Hawkeye rather than from Buckeye soil.

But to prove that they were heart and soul with Ohio in the approaching political contest, the Iowans gave good measure by lifting bodily from the Ohio platform the plank on tariff revision and incorporating it in their own platform. This was all the more remarkable for the reason that during the last few years there has been a difference of opinion among Iowa Republicans on the tariff—a difference so pronounced that it developed into factionalism. But in spite of the fact that the convention was controlled by so-called "stand-patters," the Ohio plan of revision was accepted as embodying the best Republican views on the question of the tariff.

Only in one particular was there a contest and that was as to the convention's choice for United States senator. Because it was thought that an expression from the delegates might have an influence on the result of the June primary, friends of Senator Allison, who is a candidate to succeed himself, and those of Gov. Cummins, who is seeking to replace Allison, made an active fight which resulted in a victory for the senator. But whatever prestige he lost in this direction, Governor Cummins claims was more than offset by the advantage he gained in forcing the convention to accept his views on the tariff. So that in this respect, also, the Iowa convention appears to have had a happy ending.

## JAPAN'S INVITATION.

As The Blade surmised would be the case, Japan has extended an invitation to this government for a visit from the American fleet to that country and of course the invitation which was couched in the strongest possible expressions of good will has been accepted. It is an opportunity to put the jingoists to utter rout and to convince European nations that the United States and Japan are on terms of the greatest unity. It is corroboration of the statements concerning the relations between the two countries that Secretary Taft has repeatedly made during the last few months.

Next, a word from China of similar import.

## THE PRESIDENT'S CRITICS.

If President Roosevelt sends a special message to congress touching on subjects that have been under discussion in recent White House conferences and concerning which the President believes congress should legislate, he will be accused of trying to dictate to the law-making branch of the government, as he has been similarly accused on former occasions.

If he does not send a message to congress, covering the points in question, it will be said of him that he is holding off lest further agitation of trust and labor problems may injure the chances of his pet candidate for president, Secretary Taft.

For there is a coterie of men who are determined to find fault with Roosevelt under any and all circumstances. They began their campaign many months ago and have kept incessantly at it. No matter what he does or says, they question his motives and ascribe insincerity to his utterances.

That they are not honest in their criticism has been demonstrated on many occasions and in many ways. In respect to the fear they express that the President is encroaching on legislative territory when he presumes to suggest that certain laws should be passed or certain laws amended is manifest when one considers that some of these same men have publicly praised Governor Hughes for pursuing exactly the same course. Thus New York's executive forced through a public utilities bill, practically his own creation, in face of violent opposition in the legislature. Finding this opposition too strong to meet by direct appeal, the governor went out into the districts and explained his plan and asked the support of the people. And thus, by arousing public sentiment, he compelled the legislature to yield to his wishes. Granted the bill is a good one and should have been passed, if executive interference with legislative work is wrong in principle, the merit of the measure cannot be accepted as an excuse. Precisely the same policy has been followed by Governor Hughes in his campaign for the Agnew bill, which aims to prohibit pool selling at race tracks. But we have yet to hear of these critics of the President complain that Governor Hughes is a tyrant and dictator.

It is absurd to claim that, because a man is President of the United States, or governor of a state, or mayor of a city, he is barred from having an opinion on legislation or from uttering that opinion. Indeed in the case of the President it is his duty, for the federal constitution expressly commands that "he shall, from time to time, give to congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." This language is broad enough to meet every objection made to the President's methods of conveying to congress his ideas on legislation.

The complaint is chimerical on the face of it.

## CAPITOL TRIMMERS GUILTY.

A Pennsylvania jury has returned a verdict of guilty against four of the alleged grafters who were indicted in connection with the capitol scandal. Instead of costing $4,000,000, the estimate, the furnishings for the new capitol cost the state $13,000,000.

The explosion came in 1905 with the election of a Democrat as state treasurer. Apparent irregularities in the finances led to an investigation and astounding revelations resulted. Not only had excessive sums been paid to contractors but it developed that in place of the material contracted for, cheap substitutes had been used, enabling the conspirators to make enormous profits.

Indictments were returned against the offending contractors and the conniving officials. The testimony at the trial revealed a degree of rascality that has never been equaled in American politics. Apparently Sanderson, the contractor who secured most of the loot, was permitted to do about as he pleased with the state treasury. Men elected to watch the people's interests were either negligent, incompetent or downright crooked. Even Governor Pennypacker, chairman of the building commission by virtue of his office, had his eyes closed to what was going on. It was as easy as if the treasury doors had been thrown open and the looters invited to step in and help themselves.

While the scandal occurred under a Republican administration and involves prominent men of the party, it is creditable to Governor Stuart and the Republicans now in office that the demand for investigation was promptly met and fearlessly prosecuted. And that is as it should be. The party that undertakes to shield the rascals whom it has honored is not deserving, and cannot retain the peoples' confidence.

## DEATH OF SENATOR WHYTE.

William Pinckney Whyte, United States senator from Maryland, whose death occurred on Tuesday last, began his public career sixty years ago, when he was elected to the house of delegates in the Maryland legislature. During his career he held nearly every office in the gift of the people of his state, by whom he was idolized.

He went to the senate first in 1868, by appointment, to fill the unexpired term of Beverly Johnson, who had been made minister to England. He was elected senator in 1875, mayor of Baltimore in 1881, and attorney general of Maryland in 1887. His last term in the United State senate began in 1906, when he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of the late A. P. Gorman.

Besides attending to his public duties, Senator Whyte found time to practice law and attained the highest distinction in his profession, being regarded as the leading member of the Maryland bar. He was a man of fine personality, a courtly gentleman who made friends easily.

The death of Senator Whyte removes the last of the octogenarians from the senate, although Shelby Cullom, William B. Allison, William P. Frye and H. D. Money will pass the fourscore milestone before the expiration of their present terms. The former two were born in 1829, and the latter two in 1831.


## The Blade's Popular Premium

# NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS

**This Announcement Is of Interest to Subscribers Whose Time Expires Next Month.**

The demand of our subscribers for Blade premium curtains will never cease. It is an article useful in every household, and since we give them, and do not sell them, it is a matter of real benefit to subscribers of The Blade. Already have we given nearly 100,000 pairs of these curtains to our subscribers, and in arranging for this season's supply, which will be larger than ever, we find the cost of manufacturing increased fully twenty-five per cent. Notwithstanding this we shall continue to give them more freely than ever. We have these curtains made especially for our purposes—all of them being exactly the same pattern, so that subscribers getting pairs at intervals will always find them to match. Each curtain is 30 inches wide by 2½ yards long, and we always send two curtains (or one pair) postpaid by mail to each person awarded. The retail price of these curtains in local stores would be from $1.00 to $1.50 per pair.

**How to Obtain the Premium.**

On the first day of each month we shall mail notice to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, giving choice of several propositions for renewal. All who send us a club of ten or more subscribers according to proposition number 3 will receive one pair or two pairs of these curtains postpaid by mail. By April 1st many whose subscriptions expire during April should have our propositions. If not received by April 6, drop us a postal and we will promptly mail a duplicate. We shall be disappointed if each subscriber does not renew under one of our propositions, as The Blade is the cheapest and best weekly newspaper in the world, and will be the most popular paper printed during the coming presidential campaign. While all should renew under one of our propositions, we shall be prepared for the majority to send us clubs of ten or more, and avail themselves of our curtain propositions. It will be noticed that we do not now make this proposition a general one to all of our subscribers at the same time. It would be impossible to serve all at once. One mill could not manufacture and supply us, except by regular monthly shipments, which enable us to take care each month of those subscribers whose time expires dur.. the current month. We now make this offer to April subscribers only, and thirty days later the May people will have their turn, and so on in order of expirations. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularity, and all our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month. Remember, unless you accept one of our April propositions by May 1st, you will never have the opportunity again, because beginning with that date we shall deal with May subscribers only. In the meantime, if you do not renew, your name would be dropped from our list, and your address would be lost to us. We hope to have a renewal of all of our April names and a large number of new ones as well.


## OHIO GERMANS AND GOVERNOR HARRIS.

The action of a few German societies in various parts of Ohio in condemning Governor Harris and opposing his election does not, we believe, reflect the sentiments of a large proportion of the German voters of the state.

The only objection urged to the governor by these societies is that he is a temperance man and favors the enactment and enforcement of laws providing against the evils arising form the sale of intoxicants.

Not a word is said against Governor Harris as a man or as an official. His honesty of purpose is not questioned. His ability as chief executive is not attacked. These Germans do not and can not point to a flaw in his public record nor a blemish on his private life. His only blemish is that he is in accord with the onward-sweeping temperance movement and that, so far as Ohio is concerned, he is willing to grant the people of the several counties the privilege of dealing with the saloon as they wish.

For the most part our German-American citizens constitute a worthy and helpful element in society. They are good men and belive in law and order and in decent government. Many of them drink their beer and apparently are none the worse for it. In this they differ from many Americans and others.

But these Germans must know that the average saloon is a dangerous place. They must realize that it is a menace to the morals of the community, that it does more harm than good and that it unfits men for labor, brutalizes many and brings distress and sorrow into thousands of homes.

Because a man who happens to be governor is opposed to all this; because all the years of a long and busy life he has been temperate; because, as a servant of the people he is willing to grant them the lawful privilege of saying whether they want saloons to remain in the several counties—because he so believes and so acts is he to be condemned?

As we said before, we do not believe any great per cent of the German citizens of Ohio will join in this crusade against Governor Harris. On the contrary, we are confident that, generally, the Germans will endorse and support him because of his high personal character and his recognized ability as an executive. All good citizens appreciate such qualifications.

Governor Harris will receive a tremendous vote in Ohio in November. Although handicapped by men on the ticket who are not worthy of the support of the voters he will be triumphantly elected. Thousands of Democrats will vote for him regardless of the man named by their party, because they know he is trustworthy, and one of the strongest reasons for this generous support from all classes is the fact that he advocates practical temperance legislation and practices those reforms which he champions.

And there is little doubt that the German citizens of the state will help swell the governor's majority regardless of the action of a few German societies.

## INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

On Thursday the lower branch of the Ohio legislature decreed that the people should be given an opportunity to vote on an amendment to the constitution whereby they may initiate legislation and pass on measures defeated either by the legislature or by the veto of the governor. This is known as the initiative and referendum.

But the bill which had come from the senate was so vitally amended that friends of the principle are far from pleased. One amendment provides that in order to make any measure a law it must have a majority of all the votes cast at the election instead of a bare majority of the votes cast on the proposition itself. That is, the man who neglects to vote for the bill is to be counted as having cast a vote against it. Without this amendment, laws could be enacted by a minority vote, a situation which might prove troublesome hereafter.

The law provides that five per cent of the electors must sign petitions and file them with the secretary of state before ninety days after the adjournment of the legislature in order to have an act of that session referred to the people for approval. Up to within 45 days before a general election in an even numbered year, a petition of ten per cent of the electors will refer to the people any act that has failed to pass the legislature at the previous session. Petitioners must be distributed in a majority of the congressional districts, and the measure on which a vote is desired must be printed at the top of the first column of the ballot without party emblem or indorsement; or the assembly may provide separate ballots.

Friends of the initiative and referendum favor it on the ground that it is direct government, and therefore democratic, and that it will act as a salutary check on the legislature. Opponents declare that it is in opposition to representative government, and therefore hostile to American institutions, that it is a step toward socialism, and therefore dangerous, and finally that it entails a needless burden on the taxpayers.

One feature of the proposed submission affords opponents of the initiative and referendum satisfaction, and that is that the amendment must stand on its merits without indorsement from any party, which makes its passage doubtful. And there is likelihood also that in failing to get what they desired in the way of a bill, many of the advocates of the principle will lose interest in its fate.

## DALZELL FOR TAFT.

By far the most valuable recent accession to the Taft forces is Congressman Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, who, at the Yale alumni dinner, openly espoused the secretary's cause.

The significance of Dalzell's utterance lies in the fact that he has been one of the most ultra of standpatters, and is one of Speaker Cannon's right-hand men. It has been charged by the organ of the standpatters that Secretary Taft is a free trader, but all the affirmations that this publication has made are swept away in the attitude of Dalzell, who himself has admitted that the people want and will have a revision of the schedules.

It is not so important that Dalzell hails from Pennsylvania, the home of Senator Knox, who is to be made the choice of that state for president, if he insists on it. For by the senator's recent utterances, and by the signs of the times, the Pennsylvania delegation will not throw a stone in the way of Secretary Taft's candidacy. Indeed, we should not be surprised, when Pennsylvania's name is called in the roll of states at the Chicago convention, if the chairman of the delegation, or someone chosen by him for the purpose, should arise and second the nomination of Secretary Taft. And this, with the consent and approval of Senator Knox, than whom there is no American citizen in more hearty accord with the policies of the national administration.

## AN AID TO BUSINESS.

A few weeks ago The Blade published an interview obtained by William E. Curtis from Attorney General Trickett, of Kansas, reviewing the results of prohibition in Kansas City. They were most convincing testimony that a manufacturing center can exist and even thrive without the saloon. The interview threw the liquor interests into a spasm and they retaliated with a pamphlet prepared by a former newspaper man of that city and challenging the truth of many of Mr. Trickett's statements. This pamphlet was distributed wherever a fight was being made for local option or prohibition, and was liberally quoted from by the brewers and saloonkeepers.

An investigation, however, proves that not only was every statement made by Mr. Trickett as to the beneficent effects of prohibition on Kansas City true, but that he might have said still more without departing from the facts.

There is no denying that at the outset the business interests of Kansas City were skeptical, and some really thought that the closing of the saloons would drive away many factories. But the effect was exactly the opposite. A well-known banker reflects the moral and commercial aspects of the situation in the following language:

"The best twenty-one months in the history of the city during the seventeen years that I have lived and been in the banking business there. It has been a twenty-one months during which bank deposits have almost doubled; twenty-one months of the largest activity in building ever known in the history of the city; twenty-one months in which it has been almost impossible to find a vacant store room on the business streets in which to locate a business; twenty-one months of the largest growth in population that the city has ever been able to record in the same length of time; twenty-one months of the least crime; twenty-one months of the largest progress made in the erection of school buildings and the increase of school facilities; twenty-one months of the largest additions to our milling and factory facilities; twenty-one months of the greatest satisfaction among our retail business men.

"Above all, twenty-one months of the purest city government we have had, and twenty-one months of the best moral atmosphere this city has ever enjoyed; a twenty-one months during which hundreds of men who were formerly committed to resubmission and who were violent anti-prohibitionists have been wholly converted to the strict enforcement of the prohibitory law, and who will use all of their influence and a reasonable amount of their time and money to keep the city clean and free from the influence of brewers and distillers, as it is free now.

"It has been estimated by those who are competent to judge that the enforcement of the law, as it has been enforced here for the last twenty-one months, is a net saving of $1,000,000 a year to the citizens of this city."

Surely this is strong testimony, but it is vouched for in corroborative opinions of many other business men. It is valuable not only as a defense to the reputation of a city that has been unwarrantably attacked by the liquor interests in their efforts to discredit Attorney General Trickett, but also as an assurance to the business men of other communities that prohibition is not a menace, but a help to municipal development.

## JAPAN'S RAILROADS.

The Japanese government is seriously considering the abandonment of its plan for the nationalization of its railroads. The enormous tax required to meet the ordinary expenses leave little or nothing for the extension and development of trasportation lines, and without these improvements Japan realizes that industrial progress will be slow.

Apparently her only recourse is to lease the railroads and permit foreign capital to make the development, in exchange for which privilege the government will be guaranteed a fair per cent of the profits. The advantage should be two-fold—It will insure an immediate revenue from the railroads instead of entailing a steadily increasing outlay, and will relieve the government from the burden of operation. If the railroad corporations are intelligently regulated in the matter of capital and rates, this plan would seem not only feasible but wise, even if Japan's finances were in better shape. In any event, she would need all her available resources to carry out her extensive policies, while it is certain that private capital will make more rapid progress in railroad development than she would make. There is a large conservative element among the Japanese statesmen, and appropriations for railroads, important though they might be, could not be had for the asking. Hence railroad expansion under national control would be necessarily slow.

But because of her tax burdens, Japan would find it extremely difficult to borrow the money required for railroad construction, and her financiers, many of whom have for long been hugging the government ownership idea fondly to their breasts, are beginning to see that the lease plan is the most practical solution in sight.

## A BRYAN COUP AT DENVER.

Some Washington correspondent ascribes to William Jennings Bryan the cunning of the fox, as an explanation for the sudden and unexpected boom of Governor Johnson, of Minnesota.

It is recalled on two or three occasions, some time back, when Johnson's name was being seriously discussed by certain Democrats, who thought the party had already had too much of Bryan, that the governor denied he was a candidate in any sense and expressed the belief and hope that Mr. Bryan would be chosen at Denver. There was a noticeable falling off of Johnson talk after that.

But despite these assertions, the governor's secretary proceeded to organize the state in Johnson's interest and manifestly with Johnson's approval. His success in that direction has attracted attention and given some encouragement to those who do not want Bryan.

What is the reason for this changed attitude on the part of Johnson? It is claimed that the movement was suggested by no other than Bryan himself, but only after he was convinced that he would be in absolute control of the Denver convention. His object is to have an anchor cast to windward. He is of the opinion that by the time the Democratic clans gather he will be able to analyze the political situation to a nicety. If matters are serene from his viewpoint, if the Republicans blunder at Chicago, or if industrial conditions grow worse instead of better, Mr. Bryan will conclude that he can be elected and he will accept; if the reverse happens, if his prospects are as gloomy as they look today, he will refuse to be the goat and gain applause from the galleries for thus seeming to sacrifice his ambition that the party may live. Trust him to impress the idea of personal sacrifice strongly on the mind of the convention. And he has picked Johnson to carry the burden of defeat.

There is enough of plausibility in the story to merit consideration. If Bryan takes the nomination and for the third time leads his party to defeat he is "deader than a mackerel" as a politician and his value as a lecturer will be seriously impaired. And he has already had all the honor that can come from being whipped, so why should he run an unnecessary risk? If the program outlined is really his program, what a brilliant spectacle will be presented at Denver, when Mr. Bryan, in words of burning eloquence, thrusts the crown aside and then adjusts it to the caput of the willing, but unsuspecting Mr. Johnson.

## GOLDMAN WARNED.

Emma Goldman's opinion of America's boasted freedom is not flattering to the nation. Attempting to address a society of Chicago anarchists the other day she was taken in hand by the vigilant police and escorted from the hall and warned to leave the city.

Miss Goldman was furious, but she concluded that discretion was the better part of valor and retired, although during the performance she expressed the belief that Chicago's policemen were "no gentlemen."

It is difficult for people of the Goldman class to understand that "freedom of speech" does not mean "license to incite trouble." Whenever the "Red Queen" speaks she encourages violence and this government would be weak, indeed, if this false conception of liberty were not challenged. When the American authorities put an end to this sort of agitation we will have less trouble with the anarchists. It is absurd that any healthy minded and sound limbed young foreigner should arm himself against society in this country. There are plenty of avenues whereby he can earn an honest living and gain the respect of his fellows. But when he comes in contact with the enemies of the existing order who have made a failure of existence and who seek to wreak vengeance on society he becomes inoculated with the poison and thereafter his whole life is changed.

The only security against this form of proselyting is to deport or suppress the persons engaged in it. Had the authorities in the American cities been less timid of offending these dangerous cranks years ago anarchy never would have gained a foothold here. Every hour it is tolerated increases its arrogance.

## EVANS TO RETIRE.

There will be double regret over the fact that Rear Admiral Evans is to leave the fleet at San Francisco—disappointment that he must surrender command to another after achieving enviable success on the most perilous portion of the cruise, and genuine sorrow that it is his continued ill health which makes the step necessary.

For there is no more popular officer in the navy than "Fighting Bob." He is a hero, every inch of him, and the people know it. He is beloved of his men because he is very human and takes a interest in their welfare. He has been a successful commander because of these qualities and for the further reason that he possesses executive ability of a high order.

The American people hoped that Admiral Evans could remain with the ships until their return and receive full credit. But there is satisfaction in the thought that this veteran is entitled to retire on his laurels and that the responsibility for piloting the battleships over the remainder of the route has been placed on the shoulders of as competent a commander as Admiral Sperry.

## ALDRICH BILL AMENDED.

Indications that Senator Aldrich is not altogether unmindful of public sentiment are shown in the announcement that his financial bill had been amended so as to exclude railroad bonds as security for the emergency issues. The opinion was general that the bill in its original form would offer a very convenient means of unloading on the government bonds for which there might be little or no market in a time of money stringency, and protests, especially from the west against the bill in its original form, were numerous.

## COAL MINERS ANXIOUS.

President Mitchell does not speak in hopeful vein of the coal mining situation. The scale agreement expires on April 1 and all efforts on the part of the miners for a conference with the operators concerning a new agreement have been futile. The indifference of the latter is puzzling to the miners if it does not mean that the operators purpose trying a new program.

Inasmuch as Mr. Mitchell retires on April 1 from the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America, he is not disposed to commit the organization to a definite policy that would extend beyond that period. It is not unlikely, in view of the early change in administration, that matters will be carried on as usual and that the miners will continue work after the expiration of the agreement until the new president has an opportunity to try his hand at negotiations.

The situation would be clarified if matters were progressing toward a conference but in the absence of any word from the operators the miners are expecting to be called out within a short time after President-elect Lewis takes office. A strike at this time, just when the country is catching its breath from a first-class money scare, and on the eve of a national election, would create the greatest possible confusion and work incalculable harm to the industrial world. It would seem that the mutual interests of operator and miner, to say nothing of their great obligations to the people, would serve to bring them together in a reasonable compact.

## SOME MONARCHS WHO ARE TRADESMEN

It is popularly supposed that all industrial "kings" come from America, but Europe can still boast a few records, and amongst them is the production of real, genuine business monarchs. For instance, the kaiser is the proprietor of a most important porcelain factory at Cadinen, and, as might be expected, he does not delegate the duties to others. The general conduct of the establishment is based on the kaiser's own rules; he engages employes himself, and even goes as far as to design some of the wares sent out from the factory. As befitting one of his rank, his majesty is a model employer, and sees to the comforts of his men, providing them with cottages and pensions, besides giving them a share in the profits, the latter being estimated at $50,000 a year.

But the kaiser is only one of many monarchs who have gone into trade. King Peter of Servia, is, perhaps, the most unconventional of them all, for he runs a barber shop, owns a patent medicine, and conducts a motor car agency in his capital.

The reigning prince of Lippe-Detmold deals in butter and eggs, whilst a prosperous brick factory swells his profits.

The king of Wurtemberg is the proprietor of two hotels in his kingdom, and they add $50,000 a year to his majesty's revenue.

The emperor of Austria owns a chinaware factory in Vienna, which is one of the most famous in the world, and employs over 1,000 skilled workmen. The king of Saxony conducts a similar business, though on a much smaller scale, but, according to report, trade is increasing, so his majesty need not keep "awake o' nights" wondering if his travelers are fit for their jobs.

Greatest of royal tradesmen, however, is the much-abused Leopold of Belgium. One of the most astute financiers, either in Europe or America, his majesty quickly saw the possibilities of investing in the Congo rubber trade, and, aided by his position, he invested large sums of money, until in due course a great tract of most valuable land came under his control. Altogether, it is stated, Leopold has sunk $25,000,000 in the Congo and, his profits being something like 20 per cent, it is easy to work out his annual returns. When things began to get gloomy the astute monarch let a few select American millionaires have a finger in the pie, but John Pierpont Morgan and his fellows got very little out of Leopold, who has a genius for acting the parts of king and tradesman at the same time, utilizing the prestige of one to swell his profits as the other.

Queen Carmen Sylva is the only working journalist among the crowned heads of Europe, but her majesty has within late years added a bookseller's shop to the affairs of her state. This may be seen in Bucharest, and is the leading house in the trade. Lately she has opened a bookshop in Paris.

The queen of Portugal has a chemist's shop in Lisbon, registered in her own name. Unlike the various other businesses enumerated in this article the Lisbon establishment is conducted solely in the interests of charity, and, consequently, when the queen attends to the wants of customers personally—she often makes up prescriptions herself—she is working in a good cause, and need fear no criticism.—Tit-Bits.

## WHEN U. S. GRANT WAS ENEMY'S HOST

When the government began using the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad in Missouri to transport troops and supplies in the early years of the civil war, "bushwhackers" made trouble by burning the bridges at the various river crossings.

Col. U. S. Grant, with a few companies, was intrusted with the protection of the large bridge over Salt river, a few miles east of Macon. The vicinity was full of southern sympathizers, who, when they learned the bluecoats were about hiked for tall timber. Many families left for fear of trouble or insults from the soldiery.

Col. Grant issued a proclamation to all of them to return and get acquainted with him. Some thought it but a sly means to make them prisoners, such was their dread of the "enemy." John V. Cox was among those who had fled to old Florida, the mountain town in Monroe county where Mark Twain was born. Mr. Cox, though a strong southerner, decided to test Col. Grant's proffer of friendship, and to put his head in the lion's mouth. So he loaded his family and a few neighbors in a lumber wagon and drove out to the camp. An orderly escorted the visitors to the commander. Col. Grant made them come into his tent, and treated all his guests with the finest courtesy, inviting them to dine with him.

When the people about Salt river found the Yankees were not going to eat them, they became very friendly and often visited the camp. On all such occasions they found Grant the same quiet, hospitable host. He would talk politely in a calm, dispassionate way, never with heat or anger, says the Kansas City Star.

Some of those who visited his camp in those days quote him as saying that if he considered the war was merely to free the slaves he would take his command and join the south. This made them all the more friendly, and they became warmly attached to the quiet soldier, whose only mission seemed to be to restore order and good will.

Col. Grant's conduct in these parts was in striking contrast with that of the commanders at Palmyra and at Macon, both of whom created widespread horror by shooting a number of their prisoners for some alleged offense against military law. Not long afterward the quiet man whom the people knew and respected as a plain, fair fighting soldier, was in command of all the armies of the United States, while the two commanders near him, both at that time of higher rank than Grant, were forgotten save by the friends and relatives of those who had suffered by their harsh action.

It was while campaigning in Missouri that the great soldier acquired a war lesson which, he said, stood him well in hand through his subsequent military career.

There was quite a respectable sized force of Confederates under Col. "Tom" Harris roaming around through that country south of the railroad, and Grant put his command in motion for battle. Harris and his muskateers were reported close at hand, and Grant confessed that he began to feel some symptoms of stage fright. Harris had a terrible reputation swift riding and hard fighting.

Grant and his men climbed the hills, expecting the blood to flow when they reached the other side. But when they got there they found Harris and company had "skedaddled."

It was then Col. Grant said he learned the great truth that the enemy might be as badly scared of him as he was of the enemy.

## A NATURAL THERMOMETER

### Sapphire Which Served to Measure Temperature.

It was a sapphire that led the late Dr. Sorby to the discovery of the nature of the liquid sometimes found inclosed in the cavities of crystals. The gem in question contained a tube-shaped cavity, a quarter of an inch in diameter, which was so regular in its bore that it served, by means of the liquid partially filling it, for a thermometer.

The contained liquid half filled the bore at 50 degrees Fahrenheit, and completely filled it at 89 degrees. A study of the rate of expansion of the liquid led Dr. Sorby to the conclusion that it must be carbonic acid.

## VARIETIES

The mines of the world employ [illegible] 000 persons.

The Veddahs of Ceylon have [illegible] scruples against bathing.

Laplanders are the shortest [illegible] in Europe, the men averaging 4 [illegible] inches, the women 4 feet 9 inches.

Skyscraper "campaign" hats [illegible] worn by women this season, [illegible] protests, milliners decide.

General Smirnoff is seriously [illegible] ed by General Fock in a duel [illegible] Petersburg growing out of Jap [illegible]

Wife of W. J. Lemp, the millionaire brewer of St. Louis, sues for [illegible] making sensational charges.

Missouri marketed 107,155,658 [illegible] of eggs last year, for which [illegible] ceived more than $16,000,000.

Marriage at an early age is [illegible] in Mexico. Recently a boy of [illegible] girl of 14 were married in the [illegible]

President Roosevelt tells a [illegible] writer he is not afraid of Wall [illegible] attacks and will return blow for [illegible]

A new monthly postal service [illegible] the Sahara has just been [illegible] The messengers are mounted on [illegible]

Thomas Pooley, eighty-six, of [illegible] mont, N. H., acknowledges that [illegible] a mistake in never marrying.

Reforms in railroad operation [illegible] purpose of making travel more [illegible] are demanded by maintenance of [illegible] association.

Directors of the Illinois Central [illegible] road ask the stockholders to [illegible] a 30 per cent increase in the [illegible] stock of the company.

W. L. Wilson, of Port Huron, [illegible] is arrested, accused of making [illegible] with $75,000 belonging to the [illegible] Home Protectors' Fraternity.

Mme. Anna Gould arrives in [illegible] York and declares that she has [illegible] enough of matrimony and will [illegible] again venture into wedded life.

Dutch doctor of New York tells [illegible] his abandonment of medicine to [illegible] cures and his use of hypno-suggestion, [illegible] which, he says, is more effective.

New York Democratic state committee by a vote of 50 to 1 decides to [illegible] the party voters not to send instructed [illegible] delegates to the Denver convention.

The Monongahela, Admiral Farragut's [illegible] flagship in the civil war, which was [illegible] commanded at times by Dewey and [illegible] Schley, is burned to the water's edge [illegible] Guantanamo Bay.

Judge Wood imposes death sentence [illegible] Harry Orchard at Caldwell, Idaho, [illegible] recommends that the state pardon board [illegible] commute it, holding that the famous confession was true and complete.

Toward their self-denial fund, the [illegible] ish suffragists received a check for [illegible] from two men who had denied themselves [illegible] cigars during a week. One of them is a Liberal M. P.

Representative of Electric Boat company before the house committee [illegible] radicts the statement of Representative [illegible] Richmond P. Hobson concerning the [illegible] of influence with the speaker to [illegible] committee appointment.

The latest innovation aboard the [illegible] North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz [illegible] Cecilie is a fully equipped photo [illegible] studio, which has become popular [illegible] travelers and is a profitable business.

In a St. Petersburg newspaper there recently appeared the following advertisement: "The wife of a present member of the duma, having given up all hope of getting intelligent occupation, seeks a place as chambermaid."

At an auction sale in New York [illegible] week of early editions of Mrs. [illegible] Baker G. Eddy's works, a postal [illegible] containing five words—"Meet Me at [illegible] Depot"—was sold for $9 to one of [illegible] admirers.

Four women are members of the [illegible] committee on the charter of Palo [illegible] Cal. They were chosen to represent [illegible] the Woman's club, the Suffrage [illegible] the library board, and the teachers. [illegible] The representatives of all the [illegible] local organizations are men.

The sum of $150,000 was left to Rev. [illegible] Baxendale in England by his father, [illegible] he would return to the Plymouth Brethren, but as he had allied himself with [illegible] a fraternity vowed to the simple life [illegible] he refused to accept the bequest.

F. L. Marston, who is known in [illegible] land as the Staffordshire Spurgeon, [illegible] is only 19 years of age, is one of the [illegible] most successful Baptist evangelists in [illegible] that country, this being his eighth year [illegible] of Christian work in behalf of others.

Mrs. Elizabeth Custer intends to build [illegible] a home for impoverished literary [illegible] men as a memorial to her husband, who [illegible] fell in the Little Big Horn fight with [illegible] the Indians 30 years ago. Mrs. Custer [illegible] has recently bought a site for the proposed home in Bronxville, Westchester [illegible] county, New York.

John L. Burnett, member of congress [illegible] from Alabama, is the shortest man in [illegible] the house, and is less than five feet [illegible] tall. He enjoys unusual health, [illegible] although he comes from the far south [illegible] he has not worn an overcoat since he [illegible] reached Washington.

Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, wife of the [illegible] advocate of home rule, is said to be [illegible] convinced that English women will [illegible] have the full right of parliamentary [illegible] suffrage within the next seven years. [illegible] Mrs. O'Connor was a Texas girl, [illegible] lived for 32 years in England, and is [illegible] now on a visit to her native country.

Frederick Holbrook, governor of Vermont during the civil war, on [illegible] celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday. He [illegible] is the oldest living ex-governor and one [illegible] of the three surviving war governors. [illegible] In spite of his advanced age he still [illegible] tains an active interest in public affairs.

M. Mourad, the famous Armenian [illegible] volutionary leader, is in Boston. He has [illegible] come to this country to revive among the [illegible] Armenians greater hope of freedom and [illegible] not to organize a rebellion against the [illegible] Turkish government, he declares. The [illegible] Boston Armenians will hold a mass meeting [illegible] ing in his honor.

The admission of Oklahoma as a state [illegible] means an increase in the authorized number [illegible] ber of midshipmen at the Naval Academy [illegible] emy of twelve, or from 985 to 997. The [illegible] number of cadets at West Point will be [illegible] increased only six. The appointments [illegible] to the vacancies at both academies will [illegible] be made this spring, when the congressmen will designate their appointees.

The vice president is a close student [illegible] cartoons, and thoroughly enjoys them, [illegible] even when they caricature himself. He [illegible] says he thinks the reason for his interest [illegible] in cartoons is that he is a cousin of Homer Davenport, the cartoonist, and he also says that he realizes that [illegible] he is a "great subject for the pencil makers."

The "axle-light" system is in use [illegible] the trains of the Atchison, Topeka & [illegible] Santa Fe railroad on an extensive scale. [illegible] Each car has its own storage battery, [illegible] supplied with electricity generated by the [illegible] axles of the wheels, and the locomotive [illegible] headlights

# TOLEDO BLADE PATTERNS

FROM THE LATEST PARIS AND NEW YORK STYLES

These designs are practical and adapted to the home dressmaker. Full directions how to cut and how to make the garments will be sent with each pattern.

The patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Be sure to give both the number and the name of the pattern and the bust measure also.

2158—Ladies' Fancy Jumper. Plain or embroidered linen develop well in this style. 6 sizes—32 to 42.

2023—Misses' One-Piece Kimono Jumper, closed at back. A pretty model much seen. 3 sizes—13 to 17 years.

2302—Child's Dress, with three-quarter length sleeves. A practical little frock for every-day wear. 4 sizes—2 to 5 years.

2308—Child's Box-Plaited Coat, with square yoke. Suitable for thin serge, flannel or covert-cloth. 4 sizes—1 to 7 years.

2301—Ladies' Fifteen-Gored Flare Skirt, with or without trimming bands. Suitable for almost any material. 8 sizes—22 to 36.

2326—Misses' Three-Piece Skirt. A pretty style for thin woolen goods. 3 sizes—13 to 17 years.

1600—Girls' Square-Necked Sack Apron. A good model for cross-barred dimity. 4 sizes—6 to 12 years.

2062—Childs' Dress, with guimpe. An excellent model for dresses of chambray, linen or any of the pretty wash materials. 4 sizes—3 to 9 years.

1391—Misses' Tucked Yoke Waist, without underarm seams and with body and sleeve lining. A pretty design for waists of wash materials. 3 sizes—13 to 17 years.

2012—Ladies' Jumper Waist, with a separate guimpe having three-quarter length sleeves. A good patttern for a separate waist. 6 sizes—32 to 42.

1833—Ladies' One-Piece Apron (slipped on over the head) and cuff. Plain or figured gingham is a good material for this garment. 4 sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44.

2016—Ladies' Princess Jumper Dress, in sweep or round length. Foulards, either figured or plain are pretty materials for this style. 7 sizes—32 to 44.

2313—Ladies' Shirtwaist, closed at back, having Mikado oversleeves and a removable chemisette. An excellent style for thin silk, as well as plain or flowered organdie. 6 sizes—32 to 42.

2319—Ladies' Tucked Shirtwaist, with a removable chemisette. A pretty style for white or colored linen. 6 sizes—32 to 42.

1657—Girls' Suspender Dress, with Guimpe or Plaited Skirt. As an everyday frock this is a most serviceable model. 4 sizes 6 to 12 years.

2134—Child's One-piece Nightgown. Adaptable to nainsook, Persian lawn, cambric, etc. 5 sizes—1 to 9 years.

1602—Misses' Nine-gored Plaited Skirt. A good model for the serge or linen skirt. 3 sizes—13 to 17 years.

1829—Ladies' Nine-gored Plaited Skirt. A serviceable model for any material. 7 sizes—22 to 34.

2029—Girls' Jumper Dress, with plaited skirt and a separate guimpe. An excellent style for all the washable materials. 4 sizes—6 to 12 years.

2090—Girls' Jumper Dress, with plaited skirt and a separate guimpe. An excellent style for all the washable materials. 4 sizes—6 to 12 years.

1857—Ladies' Shirtwaist, with front yoke and elbow sleeves. Flowered or plain challis or organdie are the most suitable materials for this style. 7 sizes—32 to 44.

2063—Ladies' Bretelle Jumper. Pretty and stylish in any material. 3 sizes—small, medium and large.

2304—Girls' Tucked Princess Dress, with Dutch Neck and Short Sleeves. White or colored batiste or organdie are the best materials for this style. 4 sizes—6 to 12 years.

2298—Misses Seven-gored Kilt-plaited Skirt, in Pinafore style. Attractive for any thin woolen materials, as well as for foulards or taffeta silk. 3 sizes—13 to 17 years.

**Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.**

# TAFT VICTORY PREDICTED

## Distinct Gains Made in All Parts of Country.

## West Is Conceded to Secretary of War by Opposition, According to Figures.

**The present strength of the Taft candidacy can be summarized as follows:**

| | Delegates. |
|---|---|
| Northern states east of the Mississippi river: | |
| New England | 52 |
| Ohio | 46 |
| Other northern and eastern states | 52 |
| Southern states east of the Mississippi river | 128 |
| States and territories west of the Mississippi river | 270 |
| Outlying territories | 4 |
| Total | 552 |

**The national convention will be composed of 980 delegates, requiring 491 votes for a choice.**

Washington, March 21.—Frank H. Hitchcock for the Taft boom issued his first statement last night, which is a claim that William H. Taft has enough delegates in sight for a first ballot nomination. Hitchcock claims 552 votes.

The figures given are by sections, and states are not named. This is natural enough for it would be a poor politician who would tip off his hand in a fight of this kind. But the claim of strength in the southern states, for instance, is moderate enough. So is that in New England.

The west is conceded to Taft by his opposition according to the Taft figures. The reference to contests on southern delegations in Hitchcock's statement is a veiled assurance that the Taft people have the national committee which will pass on these contests.

**Gains in West.**

In his statement Hitchcock says: "The most important gains in the month ocurred west of the Mississippi river. The states and territories of that region are entitled to 304 votes in the Republican national convention, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma have already held their conventions and instructed for Taft, giving him more than 100 votes. The state committees of North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Washington, Arkansas and Louisiana have adopted resolutions indorsing his candidacy.

Recent reports from western states that have not had an opportunity thus far to express their preference as regards presidential candidates indicate such a preponderance of Taft sentiment as to warrant the prediction that practically the entire region west of the Mississippi will be found in the Taft column by the time the national convention meets. According to the judgment of party leaders familiar with local conditions, it is safe to count for Taft at the present time from the region west of the Mississippi 270 delegates, leaving only 34 in doubt.

"In the New England states also distinct gains have been made for the Taft candidacy. A careful canvass of the situation in those states warrants the claim today for Taft of 52 of their delegates, leaving 30 still in doubt.

"The southern states east of the Mississippi river from Virginia and Kentucky southward are entitled to 194 votes in the national convention. Of this number 128 can be safely counted in the Taft column, leaving 66 still in doubt. While it is expected that contests will be made in the case of certain delegations from the south, the Taft delegates here counted will be regularly elected and will bear credentials entitling them to be seated in the convention.

"The so-called 'favorite son' states, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, are together entitled to 256 votes in the convention. It is generally assumed that these votes will be cast on the first ballot for the respective candidates of these states.

**Ninety Unpledged.**

"Aside from these states and the state of Ohio, which will send to the convention 46 Taft delegates, there are at present 90 unpledged votes in the east and north as follows: New Jersey, 24; Delaware, 6; Maryland, 16; the District of Columbia, 2; West Virginia, 14, and Michigan, 28. Of these 90 votes, 52 can be now placed in the Taft column, leaving 38 in doubt.

"Under the call of the Republican national committee the outlying territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands are each entitled to two delegates. Of these eight delegates four have been already instructed for Taft and four are in doubt."

**WHAT CAUSES HEADACHE.**
From October to May, Colds are the most frequent cause of Headache. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes cause. E. W. Grove on box 25c.

# ABRAHAM HUMMEL LEAVES PRISON

## Served Sentence of One Year for Conspiracy in Connection With Divorce Case.

New York, March 19.—Abraham H. Hummel, the lawyer who was sentenced to serve a year in the penitentiary for conspiracy in connection with the Dodge-Morse divorce case, was released from prison today.

His term was reduced to about ten months by the allowances made for good behavior. Hummel had been notified that he could leave the island on the workhouse boat at 7 o'clock this morning, but he chose to wait until a little later, when the regular boat would make a special trip across the river for him. Dressed in dark clothes of the latest style, which he ordered in anticipation of his release, Hummel entered the boat in company with his nephew, Abraham H. Kaffenburg.

Arriving at the pier on the New York shore they made a quick dash to a waiting automobile and were whirled away before any one could put a question to Hummel. It is said that arrangements have been made by Hummel's friends for him to sail for Europe within a few days. His health has been very poor since he has been in the penitentiary and it is in hope that it may be restored that the proposed European trip is to be undertaken.

"Abe" Hummel, as he was familiarly known, was not only prominent in certain legal circles, but was a familiar figure on the "Great White Way," as the theatrical district on Broadway is known. He was one of the best known of first nighters and was also popular in turf circles. His downfall on charges of conspiracy, as a result of divorce proceedings, brought by Charles W. Morse, the financier, caused a sensation.

ABE HUMMEL.

# UNION SUES FOR $1,100,000 DAMAGES

## Beer Drivers Say Brewers Have Violated Terms of Their Contract.

St. Louis, Mo., March 19.—Alleging violation of contract with the Beer Drivers and Stablemen's Union on the part of eleven St. Louis and two East St. Louis breweries, suit was filed in the circuit court yesterday afternoon by William Rapp, John Niebaber and Louis Ebel, trustees of the union, for $1,100,000 damages.

The plaintiffs set forth that, on April 2, 1907, a contract was entered into between the union which they represent and the defendant breweries, effective until April 1, 1910, which provided that the breweries were to employ only union labor; that all disagreements were to be submitted to arbitration, and fixing a wage scale and the hours of labor.

It is alleged that on March 13, 1908, in violation of this contract, the breweries discharged all the members of the union, to the number of 525. The damages sought are understood to be based on the probable earnings of the discharged men during the life of the contract.

Pickets patrol the neighborhood of the South St. Lewis breweries today, endeavoring to dissuade applicants for the places made vacant by the strikers. No violence has been reported.

# Mrs. Sage Turns Election Fight

Sag Harbor, L. I., March 20.—Through a misunderstanding Mrs. Russell Sage almost caused the defeat of William Reiman in a three cornered contest for the village presidency but the error was corrected as soon as it was called to her attention, and Mr. Reiman, who is the present incumbent, and through whom many of Mrs. Sage's gifts to the village have been made, was re-elected by a plurality of 299 votes out of a total of 677.

Mrs. Sage has a corps of workmen improving property which she owns here, and when a telegram was received from her lawyer in New York calling upon not only these men but all good citizens to suppport Capt. William F. Kilgore, candidate of the Law and Order league, the utmost surprise prevailed.

As her benefactions to the village amount to $115,000, however, her word undoubtedly would have been law, but for Mr. Reiman's conviction that she was laboring under a misapprehension.

Calling up the lawyers on the telephone he asked for an explanation. The reply was, "Why, Mrs. Sage, didn't know you were a candidate." She received a letter saying Kilgore was running against Marouney, the candidate of the saloon element, and naturally she wished to see the latter defeated. It was wholly a mistake.

Thereupon another telegram was sent correcting the first, and saying the election of either Mr. Reiman or Captain Kilgore would be in the interest of good citizenship. The result was a victory for the former, and now he is trying to find out who wrote the deceptive letter.

**W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES**
$3.00 SHOES AT ALL PRICES, FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, MEN, BOYS, WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN. $3.50

*W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world, because they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other shoes in the world to-day.*

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W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

# FLEET TO VISIT JAPAN

## Sec. Root to Accept Invitation From the Mikado.

## Was Considered at Cabinet Meeting and Members Favored Sending Peace Message.

Washington, March 20.—Secretary Root will this afternoon accept, on behalf of the American government, the invitation of Japan to have the battleship fleet visit that country on its returning voyage.

The invitation for the "big sixteen" to pay an official visit to a Japanese port on its homeward cruise around the world was received at the Japanese embassy yesterday, having come direct from Tokio.

It was immediately transmitted to Secretary Root.

The document contains an expression of good will towards the United States government and dispels any remaining jingo sentiments in the minds of those who have seen nothing but a war cloud on the far eastern horizon.

The question of the invitation's declination of acceptance was considered by President Roosevelt and his cabinet, and Secretary Root will be authorized to accept.

It is believed that Yokohama will be the Japanese port at which the American fleet will call.

An invitation is expected from the Chinese government to have the American fleet to visit Chinese waters as soon as it becomes known to the Chinese government that the Japanese invitation has been accepted. In that case it will, of course, be necessary for the fleet to also visit China and it is likely that the stop will be made at Shanghai.

# NEARLY 200 ARE DROWNED

## Passenger Steamers Collide Off Coast of Japan.

Tokio, March 23.—The Mutsu Maru, an 800-ton coasting steamer belonging to the Yusen Kaisha line, was sunk in a collision with the Hideyosha Maru, at 2:30 this morning, two miles off Todohokke, near Hakodat.

The captain of the Mutsu Maru, a majority of her 244 pasengers and 43 of the crew perished.

The Hideyoshi Maru and another steamer rescued the survivors.

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Tells how to cure Nervous Debility and Hidden Weaknesses, at home, privately and secretly. Describes best and most effective **home treatment known.** If you desire more **vigor,** more **vitality,** more **nerve-force** and **perfect manhood,** send for this book today. **Mailed free** in plain sealed envelope. Address the author: Dr. G. H. Bobertz, 10 Bobertz Bldg. Detroit, Mich.

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**FARM FOR SALE,** 332 ACRES. Good for dairying or raising sugar beets. 80 rods from Kenton, O.; good water, timber, meadow and pasture. Owners 322 A and 10th St., Wellington, Kan.

**PERFECTLY DEVELOPED BUST**

I have the safe and true **SECRET** for perfectly **developing the Bust,** making thin cheeks, neck and arms plump and beautiful. Write for information; I send it sealed, **FREE.**
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**VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.** $1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Can.

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A Cleveland Co. wants to appoint a representative in every city and town throughout the United States. Neither books or insurance. An unusual opportunity to build a business for yourself. Address B. I. Company, 200-210 Schofield Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

EXCHANGE YOUR MINING STOCKS for shares successful lumber and agricultural company last 3 years paid 10%. What have you? I make offers. Mathewson, 38 Union Square, N.Y.

**SHAKER-SIFTER** Sent with 4 other attractive novelties Free to Agents. One hand shaking this sifter works the internal mechanism. Good material and wears well. Catalog free. Dept. A3 Household Novelty Works, 35 Randolph St., Chicago

**POST CARDS** TEN Beautiful Raised, Embossed, Gilded and Silk POSTALS for 10c. Every one new and attractive. Desk 7, Wayne Supply Co., Toledo, O.

# WATCHES

The 16 size watch is now the popular size for men and boys, being very much lighter in weight, smaller in size, and thinner than the 18 size.

We shall handle this season only Waltham and Elgin movements. The reputation and reliability of these movements are so well known to our readers that they need no further recommendation from us.

The cases used in our watches are the very best grades of 25-year and 20-year gold filled cases on the market. We make no extra charge for hand engraved cases in the 25-year grade.

We guarantee everything we offer you to be JUST EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED.

And you will find our prices lower than you can purchase the same quality for elsewhere.

The Waltham and Elgin watches are all stem wind and stem set.

ALL WATCHES ARE SENT BY REGISTERED MAIL.

We can supply any movement made by the Waltham or Elgin companies, and will be pleased to quote prices.

This offer is intended only for Blade subscribers. We desire to give our subscribers the advantages of the best quality of everything at the very lowest price.

**MOVEMENTS.**

Nickel—Fifteen jewels (settings); quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval regulator; sunk second dial; nickel idex; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

Nickel—Seven jewels; quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval steel regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

**MEN'S WATCHES.**

No. 101—18 size, 25-year open face, 7-jeweled works ... $11.50

No. 102—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works ... $15.00

No. 103—16 size, 25 year open face, 7-jeweled works ... $12.25

No. 104—18 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works ... $15.50

No. 105—18 size, 25-year open face, 15-jeweled works ... $12.50

No. 106—16 size, 25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works ... $17.00

No. 107—16 size, 25-year open face, 15-jeweled works ... $14.50

No. 110—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works ... $12.75

No. 111—16 size, 20-year open face, 7-jeweled works ... $10.00

No. 113—18 size, 20-year open face, 15-jeweled works ... $10.50

No. 114—16 size, 20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works ... $15.00

No. 115—16 size, 20-year open face, 15-jeweled works ... $12.50

**NICKEL SILVER CASES.**

No. 116—18 size, 7-jeweled works ... $5.30

No. 118—18 size, 15-jeweled works ... $6.60

No. 119—16 size, 15-jeweled works $8.75

**LADIES' 6 SIZE.**

No. 121—25-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works ... $13.50

No. 123—20-year hunting case, 15-jeweled works ... $12.25

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No. 124—25-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works ... $14.00

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No. 126—20-year hunting case, 7-jeweled works ... $13.00

Remit by P. O. money order, express money order, registered letter, or New York draft.

Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

# KOREANS BENEFITED BY JAP CONTROL

## Stevens Says Japan Is Doing for Korea What U. S. Did for Philippines.

San Francisco, Cal., March 21.—D. W. Stevens, diplomatic advisor to the Korean council of state, was an arrival yesterday on the Nippon Maru returning on a leave of absence after a service of several years in Japan and Korea. Stevens was at one time secretary of the American legation at Tokio and later was attached to the Japanese legation at Washington. In 1904, under the treaty between Japan and Korea, he was appointed to his present position.

Stevens says the Korean people have been greatly benefited by Japanese protection and that they are beginning to look more favorably on it. He says the Japanese are doing for the Koreans what America is doing for the Philippines. Continuing he said:

"You can get some idea of the condition of Korea before the war from the statement that the government was spending 3,000,000 yen annually on a standing army, and 60,000 yen on public education. The people are divided into two classes, the peasantry and the official classes. The former were driven down until nothing but a bare existence was left from their labor, while the official class was thoroughly corrupt.

"The peasants have welcomed the Japanese, while the official class has not, but even the officials are beginning to see that the only hope for the country lies in a reorganization of the old institutions."

# NEW CABINET APPROVED

## King Haakon Pleased With His Ministers.

Christiania, March 19.—The new cabinet has been definitely approved by King Haakon and is as follows:

Gunnar Knudsen, premier and minister of finance; M. Christophersen, foreign affairs; M. Seig, public worship; M. Ihlen, minister of labor; Judge Abrahamsen, minister of commerce; M. Castberg, minister of justice; M. Foosvoes, minister of agriculture; M. Heftze, national defense.

M. Knudsen, Ihlen, Castberg and Abrahamsen are radical members of the Storthing. M. Christophersen is at present Norwegian consul general at Antwerp; M. Seig is a school master; M. Heftze is director of telegraphs, and M. Foosvoes is a land owner.

The late ministry resigned last week because a vote in parliament showed it could retain office only by favor of the coalition parties, which it was not willing to do.

# HUGHES ISSUES WARNING

## Urges Republicans to Acquit Themselves With Honor.

Kingston, N. Y., March 21.—In a speech before the Ulster County Republican club last night, Governor Hughes warned the Republican party to acquit itself with honor in the administration of state affairs. Having a majority in the legislature, the governor said that the people would hold it accountable for its exercise of power. Good administration and the enactment of laws demanded by just sentiment would mean more for the success of the party than months of political maneuvering, the governor said. The speaker also took occasion to again emphasize his position on the matter of race track gambling.

**HARVARD FOR HUGHES.**

Cambridge, Mass., March 21.—The students of Harvard university for nine hours yesterday cast their ballots at the office of the Harvard "Crimson" for their presidential preferences. In all 1,160 ballots were cast and the result was as follows: Hughes, 432; Taft, 401; Bryan, 131; Johnson, 105.

# FEAR BIG CATASTROPHE

## "Roaring Well" of Wisconsin Emitting Ominous Rumblings

Milwaukee, March 19.—A special from Beloit, Wis., says: "The roaring well" on the Charles Tathers farm northwest of Beloit, which preceded the San Francisco disaster, is again emitting ominous rumbling noises, and a strong wind from its cavernous depths, and residents of Rock county fear another awful catastrophe in some portion of North America.

This well began roaring a few weeks before the San Francisco earthquake and ceased at exactly the hour of the quake.

**A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.**

Kindly publish the following statement again, as since making my big hit in a Mexican gold mine, I cannot answer the letters I receive. I believe any man or woman can make big money by buying stock in any of the rich operating mines, because Mexico has the richest mines in the world, and Mexican laws will not permit fraudulent mining schemes.

Be sure to invest in a mine that is being actively operated, and whose officers are men of integrity and honesty; a few dollars invested with such a company now may bring you thousands in a year. The Pittsburg Oaxaca Mining Co., Block 1208, Pittsburg, Pa., is absolutely reliable, and by their assistance I made over $20,000 in less than a year, having only a few dollars to begin with. A friend of mine, from a $10 investment, is now getting a dividend of $5 a month. You do not have to go to Mexico, write to the above address, and you can rely implicitly on the information you receive.

J. MARSTON.

**POWER DAM SWEPT AWAY**

Niles, Mich., March 21.—The large power dam at Buchanan, erected in the St. Joseph river 14 years ago at a cost of $250,000 was carried away today. It had been weakened by recent floods. The dam was 500 feet long and only about 20 feet of it remain at each end. It furnished power to Niles and South Bend, Ind., and was owned by Charles H. Chapin, of Chicago.

# SWEPT BY A TORNADO

## One Louisiana Man Killed and Many Injured.

## Much Damage Done by Wind and Rain—Communication Nearly Cut Off.

Baton Rouge, La., March 23.—Reports have been received here of a tornado which swept through East Feliciana parish, Louisiana, early today.

At the town of Norwood, fifty miles north of here, on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad, a man named Rollins is reported to have been killed and many persons are said to have been injured.

Much damage has been done by the wind and rain, especially to telephone and telegraph wires, and communication with points in the damaged section is very poor.

# MOBBED BANK WRECKERS

## Crowd Threw Missiles at Men Under Arrest.

Dowagiac, Mich., March 21.—President Frank W. Lyle and Vice President Ira B. Gage, of the closed City Bank of Dowagiac, were followed by an angry mob of nearly a thousand jeering citizens hurling rocks, lemons and other missiles at the one-time popular bank officials as they drove from town at a gallop in the custody of police officials yesterday afternoon on their way to the county jail at Cassopolis.

President Lyle was arrested on the charge of embezzling $1,487 of the funds of the local Elks lodge, of which he is treasurer, and another warrant was served on him later charging him with receiving deposits at the City Bank after he knew the bank was insolvent. The latter charge was also made against Vice President Gage, the complainant against both men on this charge being Martin B. Gunard, who claims to have deposited $200 in the bank about five minutes before it closed.

Mr. Lyle canvassed the town thoroughly without being able to secure bail. Mr. Gage made no attempt to secure bondsmen. Lyle is under $8,500 bonds and Gage under $5,000.

**WILL COMMAND THE BATTLESHIP FLEET.**

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, who will command the "big sixteen" on the globe-encircling voyage, has had a long and distinguished career in

CHARLES S. SPERRY, Rear Admiral.

the United States navy. Admiral Evans will relinquish command to Admiral Thomas upon the arrival of the fleet at San Francisco. Thomas will take the battleships to Puget Sound, and then Sperry will bring the vessels home via the Suez canal, after visits to Australia, Hawaii and the Philippines.

# EARTH SHOCKS ARE FELT

## Three Distinct Quakes in Imperial Valley, Cal.

Imperial, Cal., March 23.—Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt through Imperial valley yesterday. No damage is reported from the various towns other than the breaking of a few dishes at Brawley and El Centra.

The first shock occurred three minutes before 6 o'clock and was the most severe of the three. The second followed in five minutes and the third in fifteen minutes, each quake lessening in severity. At Brawley the people rushed out of their homes.

# "NIGHT RIDERS" MURDER

## Shoot and Kill Independent Tobacco Grower.

Carlisle, Ky., March 21.—A band of "night riders" early today shot and killed Harlan Hedges, an independent tobacco farmer, seven miles northwest of Carlisle. This is the first murder by "night riders" in the "blue grass" region of Kentucky. The masked men rode rapidly away after killing Hedges.

# SUBSIDY BILL PASSED

## Slower Boats Allowed More for Carrying Mail.

Washington, March 21.—The ship subsidy bill was passed by the senate yesterday. It pays the 16 knot vessels plying between this country and South America, Philippines, Japan, China and Australasia $4 per mile, the amount awarded by the act of 1891 to vessels of 20 knots only.

The bill was amended in the senate so that 12 knot vessels will receive $2 per mile, which is the allowance under existing law to 16 knot vessels.

Amendments were also adopted providing that if two or more lines of steamships ply from Atlantic ports to South America under the provisions of the bill one line shall stop at two ports south of Cape Charles, and stipulating that no more shall be paid for subsidies than is received from ship service by the government.

During the consideration of the measure Mr. Hale made a spirited plea for an auxiliary navy, declaring that without auxiliaries our navy is dependent upon foreign countries and that in case of war we would be helpless.

# MOB KILLS TWO PRISONERS

## Takes Negroes From Jail and Shoots Them Down.

Perry, Fla., March 20.—A mob of armed citizens early yesterday surrounded the jail and took Richard Smith and William Cullen, negroes, both charged with murder, from the county jail, carried them quietly to a secluded spot on the outskirts of the town and after binding them to stakes, riddled their bodies with bullets. Smith was charged with the murder of a white man a few days ago and McMullen was awaiting trial for the murder of another negro.

**HAPPY OLD AGE**

**Most Likely to Follow Proper Eating.**

As old age advances, we require less food to replace waste, and food that will not overtax the digestive organs, while supplying true nourishment.

Such an ideal food is found in Grape-Nuts, made of whole wheat and barley by long baking and action of diastase in the barley which changes the starch into sugar.

The phosphates also, placed up under the bran-coat of the wheat, are included in Grape-Nuts, but left out of white flour. They are necessary to the building of brain and nerve cells.

"I have used Grape-Nuts," writes an Iowa man, "for 8 years, and feel as good and am stronger than I was ten years ago. I am over 74 years old and attend to my business every day.

"Among my customers I meet a man every day who is 92 years old and attributes his good health to the use of Grape-Nuts and Postum, which he has used for the last 5 years. He mixes Grape-Nuts with Postum and says they go fine together.

"For many years before I began to eat Grape-Nuts, I could not say that I enjoyed life or knew what it was to be able to say 'I am well.' I suffered greatly with constipation, now my habits are as regular as ever in my life.

"Whenever I make extra effort I depend on Grape-Nuts food and it just fills the bill. I can think and write a great deal easier."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

# INDICT CHICAGO BANKER

## Five True Bills Returned Against Tisdelle.

Chicago, March 19.—Five indictments against A. C. Tisdelle, private banker, whose bank at 94 Lasalle street was declared insolvent several months ago, were returned by a grand jury here today.

Three of the indictments charge violation of the state banking law through the receiving of deposits after the bank was known to be insolvent. The other two charge embezzlement of funds entrusted to him.

# TO AMEND SHERMAN ACT

## Is Purpose of Bill Introduced in the House.

Washington, March 23.—The bill prepared by the National Civic federation, after conferences with the President and representatives of capital and labor, to relieve the stringency of the Sherman anti-trust law, was introduced in the house today by Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. It was referred by Speaker Cannon to that committee for consideration and report, and it is understood that President Roosevelt will, in a message to congress, make a recommendation concerning it.

One of the most interesting sections of the federation bill is that which seeks to relieve labor from the suppressive effects of the recent supreme court decision, declaring labor unions to be conspiracies in restraint of trade and therefore unlawful. The bill, broadly speaking, aims to restore to unions, their rights of peaceable existence, including the right to strike.

# PLEADS FOR PROTECTION

## General Joubert-Pienaar Appeals to Lord Grey.

## Says Son Has Been Carried Away by Portuguese and Fears He Has Been Killed

New York, March 23.—General Francois Joubert-Pienaar, who fought in the Transvaal war against England, and who is now in this country urging that efforts be made to bring about the suppression of slavery in Portuguese West Africa, has appealed to Lord Grey, the British secretary of foreign affairs, to save his family from the alleged unjust treatment at the hands of officials of the Portuguese government in Angola.

General Joubert-Pienaar, in his communication to Lord Grey, states that his second son has written him from Angola, declaring that the Portuguese authorities induced him to leave British territory in the interior and come to Angola, where he was ordered to embark at once.

The general, in another communication to Lord Grey, states that he has received word that his son has been taken away from Angola and he fears he has been killed.

# REWARD FOR NIGHT RIDERS

## Authorities Seek Men Who Killed Tobacco Growers.

Carlisle, Ky., March 23.—The Nicholas county authorities offered today a reward of $200 for the apprehension and conviction of any member of the gang of night riders who called at the home of Hiram Hedges on Friday night and shot him. Governor Willson has been asked to offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of any member of the band.

**Married Housekeeper to Keep Her in the Family**

Atlantic City, March 20.—It took Bill Harris, engineer at the Longport water works, just three days to find out that Mrs. B. F. Frease, a pretty widow, was the proper prescription in the housekeeping line. When her mother objected to Mrs. Frease being the only servant in the house with Harris and his children, Bill resorted to heroic measures to keep the prize in the family.

"I'd rather marry her than lose her," said Bill. "That is, providing she's willing."

"That's agreeable to me," said Mrs. Frease.

"And it disposes of my grumble," said her mother.

Without further ado the party adjourned to the nearest parsonage and in a few minutes Mrs. Frease had changed her name and Harris had obtained the exclusive rights to her pantry productions. Mrs. Frease was engaged as housekeeper on Wednesday and married to her employer on Saturday.

"She's the original merry widow," said Bill. "Always singing and happy, and the children are as fond of her as I am."

# PENSION APPROPRIATION LARGEST EVER

## Amendment by Taylor, of Ohio, Stirs Up Considerable Discussion, but Is Lost.

Washington, March 20.—After several hours of spirited discussion over the proposition to abolish 17 of the 18 United States pension agencies, and consolidate pension disbursements in Washington, the house of representatives yesterday passed the pension appropriation bill, carrying $150,869,000, the largest sum ever authorized by that measure. The house by a vote of 86 to 139 stood by the committee on appropriations and left unchanged its recommendation for one general agency.

An amendment by Mr. Taylor, Ohio, to restore the pension agencies which the bill drops in the interest of the consolidation of pension disbursements in Washington aroused considerable discussion. Mr. Taylor, besides insisting that the proposed reduction would work a great hardship on the large number of clerks now employed in those offices, who would be required to come to Washington, declared that the economy sought to be effected would not be realized.

"The rough riders from Ohio are in the saddle and they cannot spare any of the places," was the comment of Mr. Fitzgerald, New York, in the course of an argument tending to show that the president would not discontinue the agencies if congress withheld the appropriation for them. The president, he declared, needed places to promote his political claims.

Amid great confusion and loud cries of "vote," "vote," further debate was cut off and the ballot resulted in the loss of Mr. Taylor's amendment 86 to 132.

# HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

## MORNING THOUGHTS

**SUNDAY.**
Every short step we take toward God,
He comes a long way toward us.

**MONDAY.**
Dark skies must clear, and when the clouds are past
One golden day redeems a dreary year.

**TUESDAY.**
So many little faults we find;
We see them, for not blind
Is love—we see them; but if you and I
Remember them, perhaps, some by and by,
They will not be faults then, grave faults to you and me,
But just odd ways, mistakes, or even less—
Remembrances to bless.

**WEDNESDAY.**
Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend.

**THURSDAY.**
To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

**FRIDAY**
One sound always comes to the ear that is open; it is the steady drum-beat of Duty. No music in it, perhaps—only a dry rub-a-dub. Ah, but that steady beat marks the time for the whole orchestra of earth and heaven! It says to you: "Do your work—do the duty nearest you!" Keep step to that drum-beat, and the dullest march is taking you home.

**SATURDAY.**
Live in the sunshine, don't live in the gloom,
Carry some gladness the world to illume.
Live in the brightness, and take this to heart;
The world will seem gayer if you'll do your part.

## You Have to Live With Yourself

In one of the magazines there appeared a few months ago a story about a country doctor. He was so true and sincere himself, that he hated sham and cant in others. If a man had a single reality in him, the old doctor found it. The doctor was especially fond of a man called Charles Baxter, who possessed, to an unusual degree, the quality of genuineness. The doctor was never tired of telling how he once went to Baxter to have a table made for his office. When he went to get it he found the table upside down and Baxter on his knees finishing off the under part of the drawer slides. Baxter looked up and smiled, and continued his work. After watching him for some time, the doctor said:

"Baxter, why do you spend so much time on that table? Who's going to know whether or not the last touch has been put on the under side of it?"

Baxter straightened up and looked at the doctor in surprise.

"Why, I will," he said.

He paused a minute and then continued: "A man's got to live with himself, hasn't he?"

In this last sentence lies a truth that is too seldom realized. We have to live with ourselves. From this there is no escape, and if we do not like ourselves, we are in bad company. Down in our innermost consciousness we know whether or not we are sincere and true. We cannot see ourselves as others see us; and it is seldom we can see ourselves as we really are, but we can know whether we are honest or dishonest in what we say and do; whether hatred or love is in our hearts; whether we are pure gold or spurious metal.

When we do wrong we are unhappy. We rebel against the unhappiness, while inwardly we despise ourselves for the wrong-doing. We may make excuses by trying to think some one else is to blame for our fault, or that we have some sufficient reason for our action. Good and wrong never can be coupled together. What is wrong is wrong, no matter how we may argue with ourselves to make it seem right.

When we tell an untruth we know we have lied, even if we deceive others. When we say things we do not mean, we know we are false; when we are not what we assume to be, we know we are shams, though we would be very indignant if someone were to tell us.

It is impossible to get away from ourselves. Countless numbers have tried it; none has succeeded. Wherever we go, whatever we do, we always have ourselves with us, and it depends entirely upon ourselves whether we are in good or bad company when we are alone.

To be at peace with ourselves is to be at peace with the world. The definition of "at peace with ourselves," is not self-satisfaction, or self-righteousness, but it is the calmness of spirit which comes from an inner consciousness, unfettered by the knowledge that within us there is evil.

If we see to it that the under or invisible side of ourselves is finished, that which faces the world will reflect our genuineness, and, apart from what we may be to others, it is what is in us, what we are, that makes us really happy.

## THE COZY CORNER

**OUR MOTTO.**

Look up; lift up. Object: To aid, comfort, encourage and cheer, scattering sunshine along the way.

**WHICH IS BEST?**

A father told his daughter that he would give her a coin every time she looked cheerful. When he found her with a doleful face a short time after, he gave her the following poem to read: Which is best; hired cheerfulness, or cheerfulness learned from the lesson these verses teach?

The wind was east and the chimney smoked,
And the old brown house seemed dreary,
For nobody smiled and nobody joked,
The young folks grumbled, the old folks croaked,
They had come home chilled and weary.

Then opened the door,
And a girl came in.
Oh, she was homely, very,
Her nose was pug, and her cheek was thin,
There wasn't a dimple from brow to chin,
But her smile was bright and cheery.

She spoke not a word
Of the cold and damp,
Nor yet of the gloom about her,
But she mended the fire and lighted the lamp,
And she put on the place a different stamp,
From that it had without her.

Her dress it was something in sober brown,
And with dampness nearly dripping.
She changed for a bright, warm crimson gown,
And she looked so gay when she came down,
They forgot that the air was nipping.

They forgot that the house
Was a dull old place,
And smoky from base to rafter,
And gloom departed from every face,
As they felt the charm of her mirthful grace,
And the cheer of her happy laughter.

Oh, give me the girl
Who will smile and sing,
And make all glad together,
To be plain or fair is a lesser thing,
But a kind, unselfish heart can bring
Good cheer in the darkest weather.

**A HAPPY FAMILY.**

I am a young married woman, twenty-two years of age, and have a little boy and girl. The boy is just beginning to talk plainly, and the baby is learning to say a few words. All parents can imagine how dear they are to us, and we are a very happy family. My husband is a log cutter, and we live in a small town of a dozen houses in the woods. We have good neighbors, and both of us have good, common school educations, so, with our work and plenty of papers to read in our spare time, we are contented and busy. I am a great reader and also do some fancy work, when I find time, but as I do all my own work, I do not flood the market with my productions. I sew some for the neighbors at times, too.

Now I have a question to ask: Can a woman be interested in politics without being called a woman's rights advocate or suffragist? I mean the kind the papers laugh about. I can't help being deeply interested in who is going to be the next President, and what congress does while in session, and all other national affairs; yet I would be one of the last women to say a word, or think about wanting to vote. I think all American wives and mothers ought to be deeply interested in the country's welfare in order to rear "desirable citizens."

**WORDS OF FRIENDSHIP .**

I enjoy reading the letters in the Cozy Corner very much, and think we derive much benefit and many useful helps from them. I have read a great many letters from our Little Mountain state. I wonder if any of them are written by my neighbors?

My home is on the banks of a beautiful mountain river, just outside a lovely little town. I am not a farmer's wife, as so many have written, but was raised on the farm—a farmer's daughter. I am the wife of a traveling salesman, and have been married seven years, but have never lived away from my parents, I, being the only girl of the family, stayed at the old home for four years. When I exchanged the old home for a new one, my father and mother came to live with us. I am so thankful to have the dear ones with me.

I should like to have the sisters say more on the subject of training small children and give their personal experience with them. I have three dear little ones—a boy of six years, a little girl of three and a baby girl of six months. Anything concerning their training is of great interest to me. With best wishes for all, I am your—Mountain Sister.

**FROM THE OZARKS.**

I have often thought I would write something for you, but if I had anything to tell, just as I was ready to tell it, someone else came and told it so much better than I could, that I dropped back in a corner and kept silent.

I will try to live up to the motto, though sometimes I get blue. I traveled all along the road that Everyone's Friend is traveling. When I read her letter, I half thought I must have written it in my sleep, as her experience was mine when I lived in West Virginia. Let her take rest and plenty of sleep and see how much better she will feel, even if the house is not in order and the children all tidy.

Last year we came to south central Missouri and the bracing air of the Ozark mountains, with the good rest that I have had, makes me feel like a new woman. This is a fine climate for the latitude. It is early in March, the sun shines warm, the grass is looking green and the spring birds are singing outside. It makes us feel as if lovely May were almost here.

We have named our house Fair View. It is surrounded by a grove of trees, and is a lovely place in summer. We like this place much better than the mountains of West Virginia. The soil, climate and water are fine.—Happy Mother.

**ANSWER TO "SHAMROCK."**

May I come in long enough to talk to Shamrock a moment, as she wishes to know how other women manage their work in order to have spare time for reading and other things aside from housework. My family consists of two boys and a baby girl, my husband and myself. My husband is a day laborer. As a general thing, we get up early and have breakfast. Then our house is put in order before school time. Both boys go to school. I do my own washing, ironing, mending and sewing. In summer we raise our vegetables and flowers. I find plenty of time for reading, for doing drawn work, for calling on a friend and for entertaining callers. I think there is so much in the way we manage our work. We take six magazines, our country paper and The Blade. The last named we think we could not keep house without, as we all read it.

We are in southern Indiana, where we have just enough forest, and the country is sufficiently rolling to be pretty. We are in what is called the wheat and corn belt, where the land is worth from $75 to $100 per acre. We live in a little country village with 70 inhabitants, a store, a Baptist and an M. E. church. At the last named there has just closed a grand revival meeting with 12 conversions, of which 10 joined the church. —Hoosier Mother.

**CAKE AND FLOWERS.**

Do any of you know what a nice icing is made by sifting sugar over your cake after it is in the pans and ready for the oven? Cover thoroughly with the sugar and then bake at once in a well heated oven? You will find it will assist in raising your cake, while at the same time it makes a nice icing.

I live in the country where I can raise flowers to my heart's content. Among my last summer's collection were some poppies which I prized most of all They were of the Snowdrift variety, crossed with the large, flowering, peony variety. They ranged from pure white to all shades of red and purple pink.—Miss Angeline Mellott.

**INQUIRIES.**

Mary Anne sends these questions: What is an inexpensive method for coloring carpet rags black? I would like to know how to mend enameled ware. Can it be soldered? What is the best way to clean red leather shoes?

Will some one please tell me how to care for tulips, bleeding heart and other bulbs after they have stopped blooming. —Isabelle.

**INQUIRY ANSWERED.**

To a West Virginia Mother: Shave the baking ammonia real fine with a knife, or tie it up in a cloth and pound it until thoroughly pulverized, then let it soak in sweet milk for an hour or so before using.—Mary Anne.

**OUR CORESPONDENTS.**

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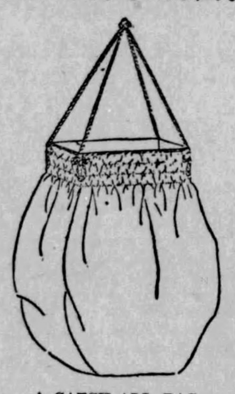
By an oversight, the death of Mrs. H. Laned, of Cedar Mountain, N. C., which occured in the past December, was not mentioned in these columns.

Mrs. Laned was an active member of the Cozy Corner for several years and wrote many helpful letters that were filled with the beauty of spirit and kindliness which were characteristic of her nature. It was her request that the "sisters" should know she has gone to the better land which her life of good work here entitled her to enter.

During the past week we have received letters from A Friend, Wee Wifie, A Blade Reader, Isabelle, Sweet Mearea, Mrs. Erma L. Squires, Mrs. W. J. C., Honeycachunk, and A. L. M.

Boot or shoe laces will never come undone if slightly waxed. If the tag has come off the lace, slightly wax the end and it will go through the holes quite easily.

## Ideas for Useful Bags



A CATCH-ALL BAG.

A DARNING BAG.

To the woman of a practical turn of mind and orderly habits, the very name bag is rife with suggestions and possibilities, and brings in its wake visions of pretty and useful receptacles for storing her personal and household belongings. So it comes about that women are ever on the alert for the new ideas in this line that are being constantly evolved.

**A Catch-All Bag.**

A catch-all bag is indispensable in sewing rooms and bedrooms. The one shown in the accompanying illustration is along entirely new lines. Either denim, silkolene or cretonne of some dainty pattern may be used in its construction, and to reproduce it is a very simple matter. Remove the bottom, taking care not to break the sides, from a strong pasteboard box four inches long by three wide and two high. Cover both sides of the foundation thus obtained with the material, neatly overcasting the edges. Then make a bag of the conventional shape which, when finished, will be three-fourths of a yard long. Shirr the fulness in at the top and tack it securely to the cardboard foundation; then finish off the top with a heavy cotton cord and use the same for hanging.

**A Darning Bag.**

A darning bag that is a model of compactness is made of colored linen of heavy quality. Cut two pieces of material twelve inches long by nine wide at the widest part. Then round off the corners and gradually slope toward the top, as shown in the illustration. To the front side of one piece attach a gathered pocket, and directly above this sew a plain pocket divided into sections. The usefulness of these pockets is apparent. Join the foundation pieces and bind the edges, stitching on the machine to insure firmness. Ribbon hangings or hangings of tape may be used as preferred.—Pictorial Review.

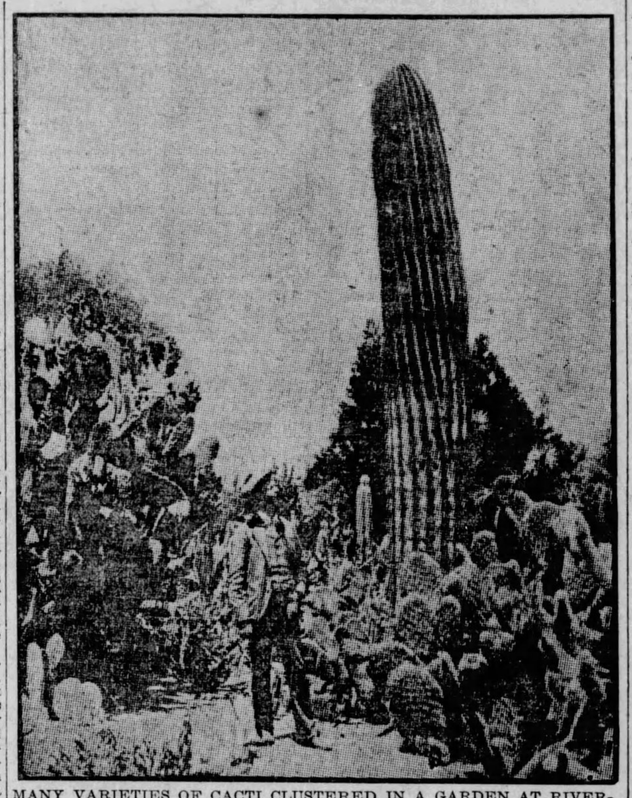
## The Eccentric Cactus Family

Most people know some species of the cactus family, if only pretty little flower pot specimens, treasured as household curios. Few people realize, however, quite how eccentric these plant growths are. As a matter of fact, only a few kinds have any leaves of the conventional, ordinary sort; what we carelessly call "leaves" are oftenest only flattened or enlarged stems, increasing by sections and joints. Flowers, if produced at all, appear along the edges of these flattened stems or dotted irregularly over the eccentric surface of the stems.

And yet, these queer plants are not leafless. Botanists, trained and experienced in intimate understanding of plant habits, say that the spines and thorns with which most cacti are provided are really of the same nature as leaves—leaves turned cynic, if we may say so, not performing the usual leaf functions of doing the plant's breathing, but merely scowling at the rest of creation and warning off impertinent outsiders.

The thrifty family owning the cactus name includes several main groups, and these include something over a thousand scientifically recognized species and varieties. Of these all but one thus far known to botanists seem to have originated on this western continent. Early European explorers of tropical and semi-tropical America carried home specimens of the strange plants as curios, and, sometimes by accident, sometimes by design, they have been permitted or encouraged to spread until they are now completely naturalized, growing wild, just as if they were indigenous to the soil.

In Sicily, where they gained a foothold only a few hundred years ago, their peculiar structure and habits fit them for living comfortably on hills otherwise almost barren. Poor Sicily is a living object lesson in the fatal extravagance of cutting off all a country's timber. Once the richest agricultural land known to the European world, her country folk now lead a wretched, half-starved existence. Herdsmen carefully trim off the spines from a cactus and cut the succulent stems in slices to feed the goats. The pulpy, egg-shaped fruit of one common species—known colloquially as "Indian figs"—is eaten by the people themselves, sometimes fresh and sometimes cooked. Indeed, the same sort of fruit in several varieties, usually called by the name of "prickly pears," is a recognized food resource for the peons of Mexico and sold in the markets. Both poverty and religion cut off meat from the Mexican dietary a good part of the year, and so it comes about that the cactus-hedges which line so many of the roadways are a fortunate resource. "Fish of the fence" they call the juicy morsels, in the musical Spanish patois.—From The Technical World Magazine.



MANY VARIETIES OF CACTI CLUSTERED IN A GARDEN AT RIVERSIDE, CAL.

## THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

The questions before the circle are good ones, and hard to answer. My favorite author is Charles Dickens. I have read all but one or two of his books. Of the best are Dombey and Son; Our Mutual Friend; David Copperfield; Oliver Twist, and Old Curiosity Shop. Yes, and do you not think the Child's History of England is wonderfully told? I am inclined to enumerate Nicholas Nickleby and some others, but will refrain for lack of space.

Of other author's books, I greatly admire Scott's Ivanhoe; Victor Hugo's Les Miserables; Kipling's Light that Failed; Thackeray's Vanity Fair; Cooper's Last of the Mohicans; Hawthorne's House of Seven Gables, and Dumas' Count of Monte Cristo.

I think Quo Vadis is great, also Hypatia. I admire Captain Mayne Reid's works. Who has read Prue and I? Isn't it fine reading? Compares nicely with Irving's Sketch Book, eh?

Speaking of poets, calls up Shakespeare. I find that one likes him better in proportion to the amount one has studied his works. Remember, I do not count myself as being a thorough student of the Bard of Avon. I have studied Julius Caesar, Merchant of Venice, Hamlet and some other of his plays, and think no other poet can compare with Shakespeare.

Of long poems, I believe The Vision of Sir Launfal, by Lowell, is my choice. Of short poems are To a Waterfowl, and The Chambered Nautilus.

My favorite characters in history are a poet and a musician: Shakespeare and Richard Wagner. I do not so much admire military and political heroes.—Telegrapher.

You have followed an excellent course of reading.—Miss Prudence.

May I slip in a few minutes this morning? I have just read Dontur's letter, and would like to make a few remarks. I find that Webster's definition of a novel is, "A fictitious tale or narrative in prose, intended to exhibit the operation of the passions, and particularly of love."

There are different classes of novels, the same as there are different classes of people. And must we condemn a book simply because it happens to speak of love, or is a love story? What then, will we do about the Bible? Is not love the keynote of that grand old story of Christ? Didn't He come into the world because of love? And what would the world be today without love and God? What is purer than true love, even between man and woman? It brings them both into closer touch with God, for God was the originator of love and marriage. Then why not read love stories? I say with all reverence that the Bible is a love story As to the approval of all our actions by our fellow men, we cannot be more perfect than Christ, and they found fault with him.

I read novels, but choose my books with as much care as I choose my intimate friends, for our books are a mirror of our characters.

Ralph Connor is one of my favorite writers, and who can read The Prospector without being bettered and resolving to have the faith of Mother McGregor? I think E. P. Roe's works are a little highly painted, but his main thoughts are good. I think Peggy might have told us something of "The Hoosier Poet," for she surely knows him, and the Raggedy Man and 'Lisbeth Ann, and the whole family.—Little Mountain Sister.

"An Ozark Schoolma'am's" sympathies have given me courage to hold up my head and come again.

If we could realize how sympathy is appreciated I am sure we could be more liberal with it. And besides, sympathy is the next thing to love. If we cannot love our acquaintances we can at least sympathize with them in their troubles.

I, too, may go to Oklahoma some time in the future, and hope that the Ozark Schoolma'am and I will have an opportunity to become friends. The talk on "Thorns and Roses" that appeared in The Blade impressed me.

We always see the thorns first, but if we were to strive hard enough we could get beyond the thorns and obtain the roses.

What if there are thorns there, so that we overcome the thorns and obtain the roses? Then the reward seems sweeter by having to strive for it. This reminds me of an old farmer's saying:

"This old world we're livin' in,
Is mighty hard to beat;
We get a thorn with every rose,
But ain't the roses sweet?"

We should count our blessings instead of our troubles.

We do not realize what blessings we have until they are beyond our reach; and then, it is too late to recall them.

This world is much better than it is supposed to be. If we are living in a way that we expect to enter a better kingdom, we enjoy this life better.

How can those who are not living to serve God enjoy themselves? The thought of the future ruins the present. Even though we have few friends we should be happy in the knowledge that "God loves us."

When we are tempted to speak ill of our neighbors, I believe the following lines will aid us:

"There is so much bad in the best of us,
And so much good in the worst of us;
That it scarcely behooves any of us
To talk about the rest of us."
—Seventeen-Year-Old Schoolma'am.

I am sweet sixteen, and am the youngest of a family of four. We live on a farm about one-half mile from the public road, in a valley. There are hills covered with forests on all sides of us. Strangers think it a lonely place, but I do not. I think the woods are lovely in summer.

Little Friend, I, too, have lost my mother. Last May the Angel of Death spread his wings over our house and took with him dear Mamma.

We miss her very much, and it is often lonesome without her, but I would not wish her back, for she suffered a great deal, and now she is in that land where there is never any suffering.

I go to school at Utica, a distance of about three miles. I ride horseback and like it very much.

I wonder how many of the M. G. R.'s belong to the Grange? I do, and am Pomona of our Grange.—Zema Sigworth.

I enjoy reading the letters of the M. G. R. girls, they are so interesting; and thus far I have been greatly benefited. I live in the state of Pennsylvania, on a farm of 125 acres. It is a very pretty place, and has many conveniences. I am my father's housekeeper, like some other of the M. G. R. girls. My dear mother has been dead for over three years. I can feel sorry for and sympathize with the girls that are under the same burden. I have learned what it means to be motherless. But, dear girls, cheer up, and make the world bright with a smile. We have one dear friend to look to at all times, and He is a very present help in time of need, so spend more time in telling your troubles to God and He will be ready to help and sympathize with us. True happiness can only be found by seeking God. When this comfort is once secured, nothing can shake the peace thus established.

I am a member of the Presbyterian church of Plain Grove, and secretary of the Christian Endeavor society. I am also a member of the Social club. I am a lover of music, and I take lessons on my piano. I spend many pleasant hours with it.—Margaret McCleary.

This is the first time I have written to The Blade, but I enjoy reading the letters in the M. G. R. column. I was born in Ohio, but emigrated to Mississippi in early life. I am very fond of books, music and travel. My favorite author is Thomas Dixon. Just at present I am interested in books that deal with the negro problem, as I think it a very important question. My favorite character in history is George Washington, because he was the "father of his country." Have any of the M. G. R.'s read the story of the Lady in the Sleeper? I do not know the author, but it is a very amusing story.

In the past year our family took an extended trip north, and spent several days on Lookout Mountain, which is certainly an ideal place. I hope to go to England some day, and probably to Switzerland, but I shall doubtless be glad to get back home again.

I have no pets except a beautiful little pink geranium, though I do not suppose that would be considered a pet. My little cousin, John Henry, has a very cute dog named Sport. John Henry and I talk of going into the poultry business when we finish school.—Grenada Girl.

**M. G. R. AFFAIRS.**

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During the past week we have had letters from Illiana, Blue-Eyed Sarah, Bertha, A Baden Girl, Grey-Eyed Beauty, Ruth, Cherokee Girl, Lonie Gibson, A Jolly Spinster, Ohio Wild Rose, Leta V. Meadows, Hungry Jim, and A Girl From Maine.

## The Pure in Heart

By OLIVE A. RICE

The Rev. Samuel Chase announced at the morning service his subject for Sunday evening: "The Model Young Man." A large congregation assembled in the evening, expecting an unusual discourse. The sermon was a scathing invective against intemperance, immorality and crime.

After the service the Rev. Samuel rushed down a side aisle and stopped at the door. It was his custom to shake hands with everyone who attended his church.

"Let us pass, please," said Paul Bradman, ignoring the outstretched hand of the minister, "Miss Tice is ill." There was a sharp edge to his words.

The young man was allowed to pass out, with Miss Tice leaning on his arm. She was soon restored by the cool night air and they walked away toward her home, a mile distant from the little village.

"It was stifling in the church tonight," said the girl, but a tremor, as of cold, shook her slender figure. "He made me unhappy by the terrible things he told, too. Is the world so bad we must not believe in or trust anyone, but always be looking for evil motives and wickedness?"

Her voice faltered and she stopped abruptly. The minister's discourse had made a deep impression on the girl's pure mind, and she felt that she must put all thought of her lover from her heart.

"Chase made me angry. I felt as if I would like to trash him for some things he said; evidently he isn't as well acquainted with a 'model man' as with the other type. Did you think I might be such a villain as he painted and so spoil your life? I thought you could trust me more than to care for such stuff." The young man's words were half reproachful, half lover-like.

"I do trust you, Paul," the girl replied in a sweet voice. "You have always been a good friend to me."

"I have always been your lover, Allie, always; you know I have, and I want you to be my wife. Will you, dearest?" The girl's answer was low, but Paul heard. He drew Allie close to his side and pressed his lips to hers.

"You asked me, didn't you Paul, on account of what Mr. Chase said tonight about false lovers?"

"No, I didn't, dearest," he replied emphatically, "let's forget all about Chase's sermon and be happy."

The harvest moon cast shadows of giant trees across the sandy road. The katydids chirped in the tall grass at the roadside and a whippoorwill's night song echoed from the little wood. The calm stillness of the peaceful night filled the hearts of the lovers as they walked slowly homeward. They lingered long at the gate, which stood open at the entrance of the lane leading to Allie's home.

"Dear Paul," said the girl's sweet voice, as she laid her cheek caressingly against her lover's hand, "my heart is so full of love and gratitude to God tonight, I believe I should be willing to die and go home to Him, His 'love divine all love excelling,' is first in my heart; then your love, dear Paul, which is only His love speaking through you, and my love for you is hallowed love for Him. Do you understand and feel nearer to God because of my love?" she questioned with eager, star-bright eyes.

"Dearest Allie, you frighten me," said Paul. "I am afraid you will be taking wings and flying away from me straight up to heaven's gate. I know good St. Peter would gladly let you in and the angels would welcome you as one of them."

A sigh escaped the girl's lips. "Shall we always love others so well? If not, 'twould be better for me to leave you."

"Darling, you will make yourself miserable with such questions," replied her lover soothingly. "I shall always love and cherish you." His strong, young arms held her close to his true heart.

"Only those love each other always," she replied hesitatingly, "who love God best."

The leaves rustled softly overhead, the dew sparkled on the short grass blades of the lawn, and the air was fragrant with the aroma of lilies. The lovers had reached the head of the lane and sat on the stepping block.

"Dear Paul," said Allie with loving earnestness, "let us kneel here and ask God to lead us all our lives with the love He has tonight."

The moonlight, like an aureole of light, lay around the figure of the girl, but a shadow fell across the bowed head of Paul.

"Dearest," said Paul, as they rose from their silent devotion and he folded his arms about her, "I do love God in your way tonight, but I believe I should almost hate Him if He took you from me."

"Don't say that, beloved, don't! God would never take me from you unless it were best, for God is love. Let us say good night now, it is quite damp and chilly out here."

The girl went indoors, but for a long time Paul lingered in the lane, looking up toward a vine wreathed window, where a snowy curtain fluttered. When he turned away, he whispered softly, "my treasure, my treasure."

## THE POETS' CORNER

**Come Home.**

BY HENRY C. WORK.

Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock in the steeple strikes one.
You said you were coming right home from the shop,
As soon as your day's work was done.
Our fire has gone out, the house is all dark,
And mother's been watching since tea.
With poor brother Bennie so sick in her arms,
And no one to help her but me.

CHORUS.

Come home; come home; come home!
Please, father; dear father, come home!

Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock in the steeple strikes two.
The house is grown colder and Bennie is worse,
But he has been calling for you!
Indeed, he is worse; ma says he will die,
Perhaps before morning shall dawn,
And this is the message she sent me to bring,
Come quickly or he will be gone.

Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock in the steeple strikes three.
The night is so lonely; the hours are so long
For poor weeping mother and me.
Yes, we are alone; poor Bennie is dead,
And gone with the angels of light,
And these were the very last words he said:
"I want to kiss papa goodnight!"

**Father Has Come Home.**

Answer to Come Home, Father.

Yes, Mary, my Mary, your father's come home,
You've waited through all the long night,
He was deaf to your pleadings, for reason was drowned,
But, oh! it came back with the light;
It seems like a dream, oh! a terrible dream,
But alas! now I know it was true;
Poor Benny is dead, but father's come home,
Dear Mary, to mother and you.
Oh! no more through the dark, weary hours
Little Mary in sadness shall roam;
Ah, glad to her ears are the words which she hears,
Dear Mary, your father's come home.

Please, Mary, tell mother that father's come home,
And kneels by her little boy's bed,
And prays for God's help that the husband may fill
The place of the boy that is dead.
And says though he left her forsaken to weep,
All alone to bear sorrow and pain,
He'll never more cause her a pang or a tear,
If once she will trust him again.
Oh! no more shall the wife watch and weep,
All in vain for the loved one to come,
And all gone are the fears, as this message she hears,
Tell mother that father's come home.

Yes, Mary, tell mother that father has left
The drink that has made him so bad;
You can say he has taken the temperance pledge,
I know it will make her heart glad,
And tell her he waits to clasp mother and child,
And vow on his knees to be true,
For father has come in his reason at last,
Dear Mary, to mother and you.
Oh! no more to the mother and child
Shall the night black and desolate come,
For the fire shall be bright, and their hearts shall be light,
While saying, dear father's come home.

**Dad's Dinner Pail.**

Preserve that old kettle, all blackened and worn,
It belonged to my father before I was born;
It hangs on the mantel, beyant on the nail,
'Tis an emblem of labor—my dad's dinner pail.

CHORUS.

Oh, it glistened like silver, so sparkling and bright;
I love that dear treasure that held his wee bite;
In summer or winter, 'mid rain, snow or hail,
I've carried that bucket, my dad's dinner pail.

When the day would prove rainy, then father stayed home,
And he'd polish that old kettle as bright as a stone;
He'd joke with my mother while me she would whale
If I'd just lay a finger on dad's dinner pail.

There was a place for the coffee and a place for the bread,
And the corned beef and parsties, tho' oftimes 'twas said:
"Go fill it with porter, with beer or with ale."
The drink would taste sweeter from dad's dinner pail.

When the bell rang for dinner, then father came down,
And he'd eat with the laborers, about on the ground;
He'd joke with the laborers and say he'd go bail,
For you'd ne'er reach the bottom of dad's dinner pail.

**The Yellow Rose of Texas.**

There is a yellow rose of Texas,
This darky is going to see;
No other darky knows her,
No darky only me.
Oh, she cried so when I left her,
It liked to have broke my heart,
And if ever I find her
We never more will part.

CHORUS.

Oh, she is the sweetest rose of colors
This darky ever knew;
Her eyes are diamonds,
And they sparkle like the dew,
You may talk about your dearest maids,
Or sing of Rosalie;
But the yellow rose of Texas
Beats the gals in Tennessee.

Oh, where the Rio Grande is flowing,
That stream that sparkles bright,
She walks along the river in
The quiet summer's night;
Oh, if she thinks that I remember
How we parted long ago;
How I promised to come
Back again and not to leave her so.

Now this darky is going to find her,
His heart is filled with woe;
They will sing songs together
That they have sung so long ago;
And they will play the banjo gaily
And sing the songs of yore,
And the yellow rose of Texas
Will be mine forevermore.

**On the Banks of the Wabash.**

Round my Indiana homestead wave the cornfields,
In the distance loom the woodlands, clear and cool;
Often times my thoughts revert to scenes of childhood,
Where I first received my lessons—nature's school.
But one thing there is missing in the picture,
Without her face it seems so incomplete,
I long to see my mother in the doorway,
As she stood there years ago, her boy to greet.

CHORUS.

Oh, the moonlight's fair tonight along the Wabash,
From the fields there comes the breath of new-mown hay;
Through the sycamores the candle light is gleaming,
On the banks of the Wabash, far away.

Many years have passed since I strolled by the river,
Arm in arm with sweetheart Mary by my side;
It was there I tried to tell her that I loved her,
It was there I begged her to be my bride.
Long years have passed since I strolled through the churchyard,
She's sleeping there, my angel Mary dear;
I loved her, but she thought I didn't mean it,
Still I'd give my future were she only here.

**Gates Ajar.**

'Twas whispered one morning in heaven,
How the little white angel May,
Sat ever beside the portal,
Sorrowing all the day.
How she said to the stately warden,
He of the golden bar,
O angel, sweet, angel, I pray you,
Let the beautiful gates ajar.

CHORUS.

Oh, angel, sweet angel, I pray you,
Let the beautiful gates ajar,
Only a little I pray you
Let the beautiful gates ajar.
I hear my dear mother there, weeping;
She is lonely, she cannot see
One glimmer of light in the darkness
Where the gates closed after me.
One gleam of its golden splendor,
O warden, would shine so far.
But the angel he whispered I dare not
Let the beautiful gates ajar.
Spoke low as he whispered I dare not
Let the beautiful gates ajar.

Then up rose Mary the blessed,
Sweet Mary, the Mother of Christ,
Her hand on the hand of an angel
She laid, and her touch sufficed.
Then turned was the key in the portal,
Fell ringing the golden bar,
When low in the little child's fingers,
Stood the beautiful gates ajar.
When low, in the little child's fingers,
Stood the heavenly gates ajar.

This key for no farther using,
To my blessed son shall be given,
Said Mary, the Mother of Jesus,
Tenderest heart in heaven.
Then never a sad eyed mother
But may see the glory afar,
Since safe in the Lord Christ's bosom,
Are the keys of the gates ajar.
Since safe in the Lord Christ's bosom,
Are the keys of the gates ajar.

**My Heart's in the Highlands.**

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here;
My heart's in the Highlands, a-chasing the deer;
Chasing the wild deer, and following the roe—
My heart's in the Highlands wherever I go.

Farewell to the Highlands, farewell to the North!
The birthplace of valor, the country of worth;
Wherever I wander, wherever I rove,
The hills of the Highlands forever I love.

Farewell to the mountains high covered with snow!
Farewell to the straths and green valleys below!
Farewell to the forests with wild-hanging woods!
Farewell to the torrents and loud-pouring floods!

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here,
My heart's in the Highland a-chasing the deer;
Chasing the wild deer, and following the roe—
My heart's in the Highlands wherever I go.

**POEMS WANTED.**

The poem is requested which has these lines:

When good, old Father Washington was just about to die,
He called our Uncle Samuel unto his bedside nigh.

Forgive and Forget is wanted. It has these lines:

When streams of unkindliness, bitter as gall,
Bubble up from the heart to the tongue.

The old-time poem, of which the following is a part, is requested:

This world on which we live is round
As any apple ever found.

**A LITTLE CHAT.**

All letters for this page should be addressed to The Weekly Blade, Toledo, O., with "Household Editor" written in the lower left-hand corner of the envelope.

It is impossible to publish any new requests for poems at present. The old ones, which have been waiting so long, must come first. For a time there will be very few requests, either old or new, published, as we have a large number of poems which should be printed.

In answer to recent requests we have received the following poems: Annie Laurie, Last Rose of Summer, Death of Martha Decker, The Fat Brigade, A Mother's Prayer, Never Court But One, and a New England Song.

# 3 CURES OF ECZEMA

**Woman Tells of Her Brother's Terrible Suffering — Her Grandchild and Another Baby Also Cured.**

**CUTICURA PROVED INVALUABLE**

"My brother had eczema three different summers. Each summer it came out between the shoulders and down his back, and he said his suffering was terrible. When it came on the third summer, he bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and gave it a faithful trial. Soon he began to feel better and he cured himself entirely of eczema with Cuticura. A lady in Indiana heard of how my daughter, Mrs. Miller, had cured her little son of terrible eczema by the Cuticura Remedies. This lady's little one had the eczema so badly that they thought they would lose it. She used Cuticura Remedies and they cured her child entirely; and the disease never came back. Mrs. Sarah E. Lusk, Coldwater, Mich., Aug. 15 and Sept. 2, '07."

# DID THE DUKE GET BOT?

## Abruzzi Suddenly Leaves Washington for Rome.

### Fact That He Left So Precipitately Leads to Report His Mission Has Failed.

New York, March 21.—The Duke of Abruzzi, cousin of the king of Italy, who is reported to be engaged to marry Miss Katherine Elkins, sailed for Europe today on the steamer Lusitania. Up to the hour of sailing the duke declined to affirm or deny the reported engagement.

The duke was registered on the ship's passenger list as Luigi Sarto. He boarded the Lusitania early this morning and was accompanied to the dock by an attache of the Italian legation at Washington and by a secret service man. To the reporters who

DUKE OF ABRUZZI.

were gathered on the dock he said: "I am sorry that I have no interview to give out, but come and see me at 8 o'clock."

"But the ship sails at that hour," said one of the newspaper men.

"Yes, I know it."

**Reticence Maintained.**

Washington, March 21.—The Duke of Abruzzi left the Italian embassy yesterday morning.

The utmost reticence has been manifested by the entire staff of the Italian embassy, by the ambassador and his subordinates, and by the servants as to the movements and doings of the duke since his arrival in Washington.

The various publications respecting the duke and his engagement to Miss Katherine Elkins, notably those respecting the reported wish of the duke for a settlement of $100,000 a year as a provision of the marriage, have created a profound sensation at the embassy.

About the only fact in connection with this flying trip of the duke to Washington that is accepted without question is that his purpose was to submit a formal proposal of marriage to Katherine Elkins, daughter of the senator from West Virgina. The impression prevails among the intimate friends of the Elkins family that no formal engagement was entered into.

That belief finds support in the utterances of Senator Elkins to his friends. To them within the last forty-eight hours he has declared that there was no engagement, but he would not commit himself as to the future. So when the fact developed last evening that the duke was about to leave Washington within twenty-four hours, it was immediately assumed that his mission had failed. Some of the more cautious of the Elkins circle, however, hinted that "failure" was too strong a word to use in this case, and that it would be nearer the truth to say that the negotiations had not been concluded. That statement revived a lot of talk that had been current the past few days about marriage settlements being one of the obstacles to the conclusion of an engagement.

# LIABILITIES ARE $1,000,000

## Receiver Appointed for New Jersey Manufacturing Firm.

New York, March 19.—Against A. and M. Levy, of this city, manufacturers of silk ribbons, with two factories in Paterson, N. J., was filed yesterday a petition in bankruptcy. Peter Alexander was appointed receiver by Jupdge Holt, in the United States district court. Liabilities are said to be $1,100,000, nominal assets $1,500,000, and actual assets estimated at $750,000 to $800,000. The petition was filed by three creditors.


# FAT PEOPLE

**Will Send You a Trial Treatment Free**



I can reduce your weight Three to Five Pounds a Week and turn it into health, into muscular strength, mental sluggishness into activity, and relieve that feeling of fullness and oppression by producing healthy digestion and assimilation. No distasteful dieting or starvation, no exercising, no nauseating drugs or sickening pills that ruin the stomach. I am a regular practising physician and a specialist in the successful reduction of superfluous fat. My new and scientifically perfected method strengthens the heart and enables you to breathe easily, and quickly removes double chin, large stomach and fat hips. Prominent physicians advise their patients to take my treatment and leading doctors themselves are my patients. I absolutely guarantee satisfaction in every case. Write to-day for free trial treatment. I will also send you free my new book on Obesity. It will give you detailed advice of my treatment; it will be sent you free. Address

HENRY C. BRADFORD, M. D.,
Bradford Building, 20 East 22d Street, New York City.


# TWO GUARDS MURDERED

## Customs Men Are Shot to Death by Burglars.

El Paso, Texas, March 20.—Charles Jones and Charles Logan, customs guards, were shot to death last night by burglars. Their bodies were found this morning in the dry bed of the Rio Grande river. There is no clue to the murderers.

# TRIP EXCITES EUROPE

## Regarded as One of Most Significant Naval Demonstrations

### News of Uncle Sam's Acceptance of Invitation Received With Gratification.

London, March 21.—The announcement that the United States had accepted the invitation of the Japanese government for the Atlantic battleship fleet to visit Japan excites the highest interest in Europe, first as putting an end to the friction and war talk, and second, as one of the most significant naval demonstrations of modern times.

It is anticipated that Japan will assemble her fleet in its full strength at Yokohama to greet the visitors. In such event, if only the American Atlantic fleet makes the journey, there will be a fine spectacle; while, as is considered likely, the entire American force now in the Pacific goes to Yokohama, it will, as the Daily Mail remarks, "be a superb spectacle—one never paralleled in far eastern waters; and it will be welcomed by all as a sign that British diplomacy has been successful in averting serious friction between the two great naval powers of the Pacific—the one England's ally, and the other England's friend."

The Daily News in an editorial regards the cruise of the American battleships around the world as a visible expression of the entering of the United States into the field of world politics and a happy omen for the future.

The newspapers also comment from the naval viewpoint upon the remarkable world cruise of the American ships.

**Japan Is Pleased.**

Tokio, March 21.—The American government's acceptance of Japan's official invitation to the battleship fleet to visit Japanese ports, was received with every evidence of gratification when communicated to the foreign office and naval department by The Associated Press this morning. Today being a national holiday, all departments were closed.

Foreign Minister Hayashi, who received The Associated Press correspondent at his official residence, said: "It affords me and the whole people of Japan intense satisfaction to know that our invitation has been accepted so promptly. I placed the matter before the cabinet March 18, and the ministers unanimously adopted it. Instructions were sent to Ambassador Takahira March 18 to extend the invitation. I believe that the visit of the fleet will afford opportunity to demonstrate the sincerity of Japan's friendship for America and the appreciation of the courtesy of the attitude of the administration and congress. A full reception program will be prepared later."

# REUF ASKS LESS BAIL

## Says $1,115,000 Is Exorbitant and Unreasonable.

San Francisco, March 21.—Abram Ruef, indicted on 116 charges of bribery, appeared before the appellate court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus issued by that court in order to consider a possible reduction in the amount of Ruef's bail, which aggregates $1,115,000. Ruef contends that this sum is exorbitant and unreasonable; that there are 37 duplicate indictments against him, and of which he should be relieved, and that the bail on the remaining indictments is excessive and should be reduced.

Assistant District Attorney Francis J. Heney presented an affidavit setting forth that Ruef was himself wealthy; that he had wealthy co-defendants and that there was a conspiracy to get Ruef out of the country.

Heney stated to the court that Ruef would be convicted largely upon the testimony of James L. Gallagher, chairman of the finance committee on the board of supervisors, who confessed to receiving the alleged bribe moneys from Ruef and dividing them among the other supervisors; that he was prepared to show that efforts had been made to kidnap Gallagher and get him out of the country and the United Railroads defendants had actually attempted to kidnap former supervisor Thomas Lonergan, the day before that witness testified in the trial of T. L. Ford. The case went over.

# MISS ELKINS A DUCHESS

## Will Be Created a "Royal Highness" on Wedding Abruzzi.

London, March 19.—A news agency publishes the following dispatch from Rome:

"The Corriere delia Sera learns that Miss Elkins, on her marriage to the Duke of the Abruzzi, will be created a 'royal highness' in her own right and that the sons of the marriage will have the right of succession to the throne."

**Abruzzi in Washington.**

Washington, March 19.—The Duke of the Abruzzi was the guest this afternoon at luncheon of Postmaster General Meyer and Mrs. Meyer. The Italian ambassador and Baroness des Planches were among those who were invited.

It is stated that the duke will probably go to New York, preparatory to his return to Europe.

The duke is traveling incognito and therefore is not making formal calls on the higher officials of the government. However, he left cards at the White House for the President, for Secretary Root and Assistant Secretary Bacon at the state department and for Secretary Metcalf.

# STOESSEL IS IN PRISON

## Begins Ten Years' Sentence in St. Peter and St. Paul.

St. Petersburg, March 21.—Lieutenant General Stoessel, whom a court-martial recently sentenced to death on charges of cowardice and treason in surrendering Port Arthur to the Japanese, but whose sentence was commuted by Emperor Nicholas to ten years' imprisonment, yesterday began serving his term in the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress.

General Stoessel occupies a room in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, adjoining that of Rear Admiral Nebogatoff, who is serving a like sentence for surrendering the Japanese at the Sea of Japan. The room is about 20 feet square and overlooks a little garden where the officers are permitted to promenade. Stoessel's family has received permission to refurnish his cell. The officers in the fortress run a private mess of their own, and to this General Stoessel has been admitted.

# ASKS FOR INVESTIGATION

## Of Attorney General Jackson of New York.

Albany, N. Y., March 19.—In the legislature yesterday Senator Martin Saxe, of New York, introduced a concurrent resolution providing for a legislative investigation of the office of the attorney general of the state during the administration of the present incumbent, William Schuyler Jackson, of Buffalo, especially with reference to receiverships of banks and trust companies. Mr. Jackson was elected on the Democratic-Independence League ticket in November, 1906, and has been in office since January 1, 1907.

The essential paragraph of the resolution recites that during the recent panic a large number of financial institutions in New York city were compelled to suspend, and that it has since been widely charged that the office of attorney general has been used by Mr. Jackson and his subordinates and associates to prevent resumption of solvent banks and trust companies; that he has procured the appointment of political favorites as receivers of such institutions, and that by "corrupt practices in the attorney general's office, the present financial depression and distress have been prolonged."

Senator Saxe said today that he introduced the resolution at the instance of certain bankers in New York city whose names he might give later, but that it represented his own views.

# DELEGATES FOR SEC. TAFT

## Are Named by the Republicans of Iowa.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 19.—As was predicted, the Republican state convention yesterday elected four delegates-at-large to the national convention, instructed them to vote for William H. Taft for presidential nominee, indorsed Senator William B. Allison for re-election by a vote of 672 17-24 to 507 7-24, approved the plank of the Ohio platform calling for a revision of the tariff at a special session of congress and adjourned finally.

Senator Allison's adherents dominated the convention from its opening to its close. Followers of Governor A. B. Cummins declared that they forced the indorsement of a revision of the tariff. Supporters of Allison insisted, however, that there were as many revisionists in their ranks as in those of Cummins. Sarcastic individual aspersions were shouted at various laudations of Senator Allison as the eulogies were read in the platform.

Friends of Allison were quick to retort and ironic sallies set the convention in frequent roars of laughter irrespective of factional feeling. It was give and take, and both sides were good natured.

# ARRESTS BY WHOLESALE

## Being Made for Violation of Alien Labor Law.

Clarksburg, W. Va., March 21.—Wholesale arrests are being made here by United States Marshal C. D. Elliot, of Parkersburg, and a large force of deputies, under the direction of Assistant District Attorney Showalter, of foreigners charged with violation of the federal alien labor contract law.

Sixteen Spaniards were arrested yesterday afternoon at the Grasselli Chemical Co.'s plant and placed in the county jail here, and the officers are looking for others.

The authorities are acting under instructions from the United States bureau of immigration, and until they complete their work of making arrests they will not divulge the details. If the coming hearings develop the truth of the charges, the foreigners will be deported at once and action taken forthwith against those making the contracts for their importation into the United States.

# BRIG. GEN. KLINE DEAD

## Suffers a Relapse and End Comes Suddenly.

Baltimore, March 23.—Brigadier General Jacob Kline, U. S. A. (retired), died today at Johns Hopkins hospital, of kidney disease. He came to Baltimore some time ago from his home at Newport News, Va., to undergo treatment at the hospital for his malady. For a time he seemed to improve, but yesterday suffered a relapse.

General Kline was born in Pennsylvania 68 years ago. He served in the civil and Spanish-American wars and made a splendid record during his career in the army.

# MAKES APPEAL TO U. S.

## Liberia Asks America to Protect Territorial Integrity.

Washington, March 19.—The government of the little African republic of Liberia has appealed to America to protect her territorial integrity against France.

The state department has been informed that a delegation is on its way from Monrovia to Washington to make a personal appeal to the president and secretary to restrain the French from forcibly taking possession of a large part of the country lying on the border between Liberia and French West Africa.

# LABORING MAN IN CABINET

## Is Urged by the American Federation of Labor.

Washington, March 21.—At the concluding session yesterday of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor it was decided to urge upon the house committee on labor the necessity for the passage of the pending bill creating a department of labor, the head of which shall be a member of the President's cabinet. It was decided to make a vigorous effort to secure the passage of laws by the various state legislatures for the abolition of child labor. A memorial of protest similar to the one presented to congress yesterday to be sent to organized labor and the public generally, will be prepared by a committee consisting of President Gompers, Secretary Frank Morrison and Vice President O'Connell. The council was notified that the bill of grievances presented to Vice President Fairbanks was laid before the senate and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

# CONGRESSMAN POWERS ILL

## Is Confined to His Home, but Condition Is Not Serious.

Brookline, Mass., March 23.—Congressman Llewellyn Powers, of the fourth Maine district, who returned from Washington about two weeks ago to his residence in this town, is suffering from an attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

His condition is not considered critical though he is confined to his bed and is under the care of a physician. Today he was resting more easily, and members of his family expressed the hope that a permanent change for the better had come.

# THE PEOPLE TO VOTE

## House Puts Through the Atwell Resolution.

### Provisions of the Measure to Give People Power to Reject Laws.

**INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.**

If adopted by the people, only emergency laws and current appropriations enacted by the general assembly shall become effective upon passage. Others shall not be effective in less than 90 days after adjournment of the session.

If, before the expiration of 90 days, five per cent of the electors of the state file a petition with the secretary of state, the act shall remain in abeyance until the following state election, when it shall be submitted to vote.

Any bill which has been introduced, but not passed by the general assembly, shall be submitted to vote upon petition of 10 per cent of the electors.

General appropriation bills cannot be voted upon by the people.

Proposed laws shall be voted upon either by ballot separate from that upon which the names of candidates for office are printed, or in the first column of the general ballot, as the legislature may direct.

A majority of all votes cast at the election shall be required to pass a law.

No law passed by the people shall be subject to veto by the governor, but can be repealed by the general assembly and reviewed by the courts.

Petitions for election on any proposed law shall be signed in a majority of the 21 congressional districts by at least as large a percentage of votes as are required in the entire state.

Partisan endorsement and the placing of a proposed law under a party emblem are prevented by a provision that the electors shall vote thereon only by placing a cross mark to the left of the proposition. This is in a degree an educational qualification.

The initiative and referendum resolution itself will be placed upon the official ballot next November.

If adopted, the first proposed laws can be voted upon by the people in November, 1910.

Laws can be made by the people only at the state election in November of the even numbered years.

Columbus, O., March 20.—Following a debate that covered sixteen hours and three entire consecutive sessions of the house of representatives, the Atwell initiative and referendum resolution to amend the state constitution, was adopted by the house of representatives at 7 o'clock last evening.

The final vote was 101 ayes, 16 noes and three members not voting.

Except in one respect, the resolution was adopted practically as it was reported by the house judiciary committee. It is satisfactory to a great majority of the members of the house as well as to the more conservative friends of the measure.

The radicals, routed and disappointed, asserted that they have been handed a bunch of "lemons" and will probably make a fight for a number of amendments in the senate. Because it differs radically from the original Atwell resolution adopted several weeks ago by the senate, it must be returned to that body for concurrence.

Then the question of final adoption of this radical change in the organic law of the state will be placed upon the official ballot and voted upon by the electors in November. If a majority of all who participate in the election favor the resolution it will become effective.

As the resolution provides that the people can vote directly on the making of new laws only in the even numbered years, the first general referendum vote cannot be taken until November, 1910.

Never at any time was the passage of the resolution in some form in doubt. The one almost vital point over which the house members clashed, and upon which they were almost equally divided, was the question of the percentage of the vote which should be required to enact a law by the referendum.

As it was finally adopted, the resolution provides that the passage of new statutes by the people shall be upon the same basis as are constitutional amendments, viz: That a majority of all votes cast at the election shall be required.

One of the seven amendments offered by Representative E. W. Tinker, of Ross county, provided that only a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition of enacting a new law should be required to pass it.

The Tinker amendment was lost, the vote upon it being 55 yeas to 62 noes. It was a decisive victory for the conservatives and a staggering blow for the Rev. Herbert Bigelow, of Cincinnati; George C. King, of Toledo, and the other legislative agents of the Direct Legislation league who have frequented the capitol since the opening day of the session.

Twenty-four members of the house made lengthy speeches before the Tinker amendment was finally defeated.

Representative Hillenkamp, of Toledo, was the first speaker yesterday afternoon. He addressed not only the members of the house, but also the galleries, which were crowded as they had not been since the passage of the Rose county local option bill. Hillenkamp advocated the passage of the resolution with the Tinker amendment.

Representative Bassett, of Lucas, was next recognized. He said he had pledged the Central Labor Union of Toledo to vote for the initiative and referendum, but had not promised to support anything that might be demanded by Rev. Herbert Bigelow. He opposed the Tinker amendment and, as an example of ill-considered legislation by the people, cited the Toledo municipal gas plant, which had gone out of existence, leaving a bonded debt of more than $1,000,000, upon which the people are still paying interest.

Late in the afternoon, after much oratory, the vote was finally taken upon the first amendment by Tinker, and it was voted down.

Of a dozen amendments, the conservatives defeated all but one, except those which were purely technical.

An amendment to permit the people to vote upon laws in the odd years, as well as in the even-numbered years, was defeated, 87 to 70. Paine, of Toledo, led the fight against it. He said that the matter of statutes is entirely a state matter and that the vote upon them should be taken only at state elections.

An amendment to strike out the clause that prohibits the placing of questions of passing laws under party emblems on the official ballot, was defeated by viva voce vote that was almost unanimously negative.

An amendment requiring that the initiative and referendum proposition be placed at the top of the first column of the official ballot was defeated.

It was expected that O'Rourke, of Toledo, Independent, who is one of the most eloquent and effective speakers in the house, would lead the fight for the radical amendments. When it was too late, after they had all been defeated, O'Rourke, who recently went into a Republican caucus and has since been lining up with the Republicans quite frequently, jumped to his feet.

His criticism of the house was caustic. He said that the laboring element would congratulate the house upon giving it a new industry—that of the production of "lemons."

"Let us, by every fibre of manhood, stand for or against this resolution," said O'Rourke. "But do not, by ambuscade, attempt to entangle the grangers and laboring men into something they do not understand."

A motion by Hunt, of Cincinnati, to exempt appropriation bills for funds to pay state officers and maintain state institutions from the operation of the referendum was adopted.

An amendment by Wertz, Democratic floor leader, requiring that questions of making a law be submitted on a separate ballot, was adopted by the narrow margin of three votes.

At 7 o'clock, when the vote on the main question was demanded, only two members of the house were absent—Tinker and Martin. Speaker Eagleson did not vote. It is not customary for the speaker to vote on bills, though he has a right to vote on all questions.

The sixteen members who voted against the resolution were Braun, of Franklin; Briggs, of Fulton; Burnett of Highland; Grinnell, of Portage; Lersch, of Lorain; Little, of Greene; Lybarger, of Coshocton; McLaughlin, of Mercer; O'Rourke and Paine, of Lucas; Paxton, of Hamilton; Ritter, of Miami; Shuler of Montgomery; Stuckey, of Van Wert; Thompson, of Champaign; Welker, of Stark.

# MAKES AEROPLANE FLIGHT

Paris, March 21.—Henry Farman, the English aeronaut, made another spectacular flight in his aeroplane today at Issy. He easily covered two and one-half kilometres, a little less than two miles, in three minutes and 21 seconds. A committee of the Aero club was present. Leon Delagrange then made two flights, one of 600 and the other of 800 yards.

# WITHDRAW FROM TICKET

## Only Decent Way for Boss-Made Candidates.

### Defiance Man Voices Endorsement of The Blade's Position by Good Republicans

Washington, D. C., March 21.—The revolt among Ohio Republicans against the rule of the bosses is still attracting the attention of Washington political leaders. During the week a number of prominent Ohioans, who have been in Washington, confirm the claim of The Blade that the Republicans of the state will not support the machine made part of the ticket at the November elections.

Ohio politicians naturally are not inclined to discuss the refusal of the people to support the machine nominees privately if they express their opinion that pressure should be brought to bear upon the objectionable candidates to force them to withdraw from the ticket. The Ohio members are especially interested in this proposal, as a weak state ticket will make it difficult for some of them to retain their seats.

But Republican business men who have been in Washington this week do not hesitate to express their indignation at the methods by which the party has been placed in the hands of a triumvirate of bosses. They fear that even if the candidates now on the ticket should withdraw others would be selected who would be under the domination of the bosses as they appear to control the state committee.

"I surely endorse the position taken by The Blade," said R. P. Ketenring, a prominent manufacturer of Defiance, who is in Washington. Mr. Ketenring, who is a life-long Republican, is well known in Toledo as a member of the Toledo club.

"I am a Republican and on that account protest against the party being used to further private ends. The Blade is doing a great service to the party when it seeks to clean the organization. The Blade is only voicing the sentiment of the Republicans who understand the manner in which a part of the state ticket is made up. In my opinion the time is past when two or three bosses can sit down in an office and make up a ticket and expect the people to support it."

# 25,000 MEN MADE IDLE

## By High Water in Pittsburg and Vicinity.

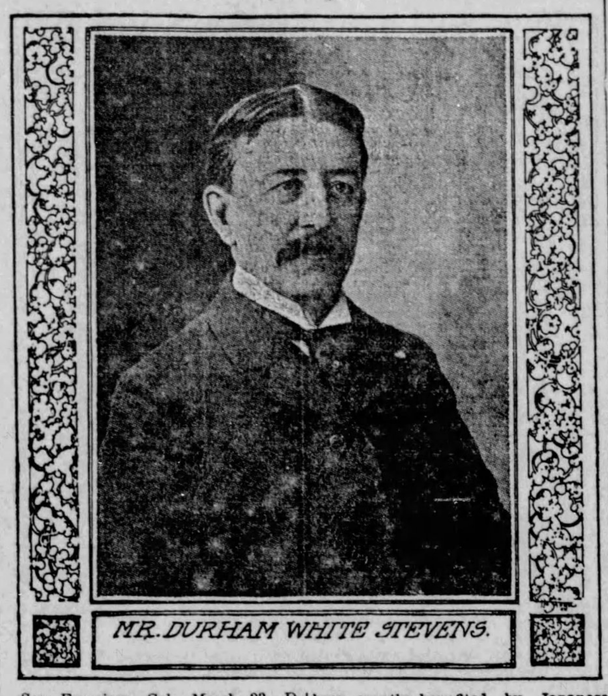
Pittsburg, March 20.—The flood which came upon the city so suddenly yesterday morning is receding and a feeling of relief prevails. The river gauge rose to the 27.3 foot mark and then began to fall.

Although the flood will not be as serious as feared, it will be attended by enormous loss, much of which has already been inflicted. Besides being higher than the flood of a month ago, the rise came with such suddenness that there was not time to remove goods and take other precautions such as saved property of enormous value a few weeks ago.

Thousands of cellars and the first floors of hundreds of homes in the lowlands are flooded; muddy water is flowing through scores of industrial plants and it is estimated that at least 25,000 employes are unable to work. Basements of stores all through the retail district in the lower part of the old city and on the north side are full of water and much merchandise is either totally destroyed or seriously damaged.

# D. W. STEVENS IS SHOT BY KOREANS

## Advisor to Korean Council Twice Attacked in San Francisco by Angry Natives.



MR. DURHAM WHITE STEVENS.

San Francisco, Cal., March 23.—D. W. Stevens, American advisor to the Korean council of state, who was attacked by a committee of Koreans in the Fairmont hotel last night for favoring the course of Japan in Korea, was shot three times by two Koreans at the Union Ferry building this morning. Stevens drew a pistol and shot one of the Koreans.

Stevens in an interview upon his arrival, said the Korean people have been greatly benefited by Japanese protection and that they are beginning to look more favorably upon it. He also said that the Korean peasants have welcomed the Japanese and the official class is beginning to think well of them on the ground that the only hope for Korea is in a re-organization of the old institution on the lines proposed by Japan. Other statements, all of which were favorable to Japan in relation to their native country made the Koreans angry.

# Bryan Celebrates His 48th Birthday by Making Speech

Chicago, March 20.—Declaring that the greatest of present day evils is "the domination of politics by the favor seeking corporations," and asserting that the Democratic party is the best qualified to undertake the task of correcting this, William J. Bryan last night celebrated his 48th birthday by delivering a speech on national issues before a big mass meeting in the Seventh regiment armory on Sixteenth street.

Mr. Bryan took for his subject "Why Democracy?" and after discussing the records of President Roosevelt, Governor Hughes and Secretary Taft as regards corporation legislation, he answered the question by saying:

"Because the Democratic party is the only party sufficiently large to give hope of success and sufficiently democratic to give hope of relief after a victory has been won."

The speech by Mr. Bryan was the only one delivered at the meeting, Carter H. Harrison, former mayor of Chicago, presided. About 10,000 persons crowded into the big building and it was nearly an hour past the scheduled time of 8 o'clock when Mr. Bryan began to speak.

# TWO MEN HELD UP BANK

## Cover Officials With Guns and Secure $900.

Muskogee, Okla., March 20.—Two robbers, believed to be members of the gang that held up the Tyro, Kas., bank last week, walked into the Davis bank at Hoffman, Okla., 30 miles southwest of here, yesterday afternoon, covered the bank officials with pistols and, gathering up $900 in currency, mounted their horses, which were standing outside, and escaped.

So quiet and rapid were the movements of the outlaws that they had secured a good start before a posse was formed to pursue them. The two men headed into the rough country southwest of Hoffman and all trace of them was soon lost.

Vice President I. E. Davis and Cashier W. B. Davis were the only persons in the bank when the bandits entered.

**EGGS PRESERVED BY COATING WITH LARD.**

Washington, March 20.—Cover a fresh egg with a thin coating of lard and it will keep perfectly good for an indefinite period, according to a report of a new method for preserving eggs made to the state department by Consul Murphy, at Bordeaux. The discovery is of Italian origin and is regarded as important, as it is claimed that 100 eggs can thus be preserved with four cents' worth of lard and an hour of time.

# NEW BIBLE IS NEEDED

## Says Dr. Aked, Pastor of Fashionable N. Y. Church.

### Declares the King James Version Is Three Hundred Years Behind the Language.

New York, March 20.—With an ironical reference to the King James version, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, addressed the Young People's society of the church last night, making a plea for a modern Bible. He led up to this argument by a reference to the preface to the King James version, which, he said, Americans probably never read.

"You people here," he continued, "do not know how we in England regard a monarchy. Why, we would give ten years of our lives to be kicked by a prince. Now let me read you some of the phrases from this preface."

Dr. Aked then read, with satirical emphasis, portions of what he called the fulsome eulogy bestowed upon King James by the translators, in which he was greeted as all that was pure and exalted and likened to the sun, whereas, in fact, he continued, "King James was a drunken sot. In the language of Macaulay he had 'rickety legs, a slobbering tongue, and was the wisest fool in Christendom.'

"It is time," declared Dr. Aked, "that we had a Bible in our own language and not in the language of three hundred years ago. Every other nation has such a Bible, but we still cling to this ancient version."

# SITUATION STILL TENSE

## Haiti Tranquil, but Natives Are Excited.

Port Au Prince, Hayti, March 24.—The city is tranquil, but the natives are still greatly excited and the situation remains tense. The German cruiser Bremen sailed today to take on board the refugees in the consulates at Port De Paix and Saint Marc and convey them to Kingston.

Septimus Marius, judge of the supreme court, who is a refugee at the French legation here, says the combined intervention of the powers is absolutely necessary to prevent anarchy.

# UNIVERSITY DESTROYED

## Forest Park School Swept by Flames.

St. Louis, Mo., March 21.—Forest Park University, a private school for young women and having an enrollment of 300 students from all parts of the country, was destroyed by fire today. All persons in the building escaped in safety.

The four story building, constructed of stone and wood, was located in the center of a seven-acre plot of ground immediately south of Forest park, in the western limits of the city.

At 11:50 o'clock fire was discovered in the upper portion of the south wing. Instantly all those in the building filed out of the various exits, and all escaped in safety to the lawn. There was no time for the saving of belongings of the young women, and they lost everything.

# THREATENING DISPUTE

## Has Sprung Up in South America.

Montevideo, March 20.—The question of jurisdiction over the waters of the Plata which has given rise to a dispute between Uruguay and the Argentine Republic threatens to reach a more acute stage.

The Argentine training ship Presidente Sarmiento recently came into the harbor of Montevideo without saluting the shore. Three Argentine destroyers, arriving at this port lately, also failed to fire the customary salute. It seems that the object of this was to affirm the views of the people of the Argentine Republic, whose prime minister in a recent speech declared that all the waters of the river Plata belong to the Argentine Republic.

# REPORT CABINET CHANGE

## The Russian Minister of Marine May Be Removed.

St. Petersburg, March 21.—It is reported here today that the government intends to remove Vice Admiral Dikoff from the ministry of marine and entrust the ministry to some man who enjoys a greater degree of public confidence, and who will make a special effort to secure battleship appropriations from the duma.

Alexander J. Guchkoff, a leader of the Octoberists, is mentioned in this connection. He denied the report today, but he did say that important changes in the ministry of marine were pending. The newspapers declare that a civilian may be appointed, and instructed to effect a reorganization of the admiralty.

# NAMES JURY OF AWARD

## For Carnegie Institute Art Exhibition of 1908.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 21.—Announcement of the jury of award for the Carnegie institute international art exhibition of 1908 was made yesterday by John W. Beatty, director of fine arts of the institute. The two foreign members are Holland artists of world-wide fame. The other eight are well-known Americans. The jury will meet in Pittsburg April 8, to judge works not previously considered by an advisory committee. Awards of medals and prizes of $1,500, $1,000 and $500 will be made.

Following are the judges: John White Alexander, of New York; George Hendrik Breitner, of Amsterdam, Holland, a knight of Holland, Belgium and German orders; William Merritt Chase, of New York; Kenyon Cox, a prominent American artist; Charles H. Davis, of Mystic, Mass.; Robert Henri, of New York; Albert Neuhuijs, of Amsterdam, Holland, who is represented in several royal collections, and who has been decorated with the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria; W. L. Lathrop, of New Hope, Pa.; W. Elmer Schofield, of Philadelphia, and Irving R. Wiles, of New York.

# THREAT CAUSES PANIC

## Black Hand Demands $500 From Board President,

Butler, Pa., March 20.—A panic among school children and their parents resulted today at the Institute hall school building when a report was circulated that President Mechling, of the school board, had received a Black Hand threat demanding $500, or the building would be blown up with dynamite.

Many women, frantic with fear, rushed to the school and demanded that their children be instantly dismissed. When the teachers persisted in keeping the children in their rooms a number of women fainted.

In a short time the children deserted the building when they learned of the report. All efforts to hold them in check were futile. An official statement has been issued denying that such a demand has been made, but none of the children will return to the building today.

The janitor is patroling the school grounds in order to satisfy the suspicious parents.

# LITTLEFIELD HAS QUIT

## Tenders Resignation to Take Effect Next September.

### Harold M. Sewall, Former U. S. Minister to Hawaii, Candidate for the Vacancy.

Rockland, Me., March 23.—A sensation has been caused in political circles by the receipt by Governor William T. Cobb, of Maine, from Congressman Charles E. Littlefield, of his resignation as a member of congress, to take effect on September 30, next.

In the same mail was a communication to the chairman of the second district Republican congressional committee from Mr. Littlefield, in which the latter gave as the reason for his resignation his desire to resume his law practice, which, in a large degree, he has been compelled to abandon because of his congressional duties.

The resignation came as a great surprise to Governor Cobb, and to the congressman's friends in this district, and was received with much regret.

A meeting has already been called for next Tuesday by the district committee to fix the date for holding the district convention.

Governor Cobb, speaking of Mr. Littlefield's resignation, said:

"Congressman Littlefield's resignation comes to me as a great surprise, for I had received absolutely no intimation until now. I have always been a great admirer of Mr. Littlefield. I conceive it to be a distinct loss to the state when men of his ability and type leave the service. He has helped to keep Maine in the forefront of national affairs, and has contributed that degree of statesmanship which has made Maine delegations famous for many years."

**Sewall a Candidate.**

Bath, Me., March 23.—Harold M. Sewall, of this city, announced himself last night as a candidate for the Republican nomination for representative in congress to succeed Congressman Littlefield. Mr. Sewall was formerly United States minister to Hawaii, and acting in that capacity received the transfer of the sovereignty of the islands to the United States in 1898. He was previously consul general to Samoa. He has served in both branches of the Maine legislature.

# SENATOR BRYAN DIES

## Death Occurs 73 Days After Taking Seat.

### U. S. Senate Has Lost Seven Members by Death Since Adjournment Year Ago.

Washington, March 23.—United States Senator William James Bryan, of Florida, died at the Providence hospital at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning of typhoid fever.

It was only seventy-three days since he took his seat as the sucecssor of the late Senator Stephen R. Mallory, who died December 23, and thirty-three days of that time was spent in his fight against disease. Several times during Mr. Bryan's illness his friends despaired of his recovery, but as late as Saturday night the report was given out that his condition had taken a turn for the better. His death, therefore, came as a surprise and a distinct shock.

**Went to Hospital.**

In physique Mr. Bryan was unfitted to withstand a protracted fever. He was slight of build and of nervous temperament. He came to Washington early in January from the warm climate of Florida, and from the day of his arrival was far from well. Finally he was compelled to give up and was taken to Providence hospital. During the last few days of his illness he was attended by specialists from Johns Hopkins University hospital, Baltimore.

In Mr. Bryan the senate loses the seventh senator by death since the adjournment of the Fifty-ninth congress on March 4, a year ago. They were the two late senators from Alabama, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Pettus; Mr. Mallory, of Florida; Mr. Latimer, of South Carolina; Mr. Proctor, of Vermont; Mr. Whyte, of Maryland, and Mr. Bryan. Curiously, the late two were the oldest and the youngest members of the body. Mr. Whyte was 84 years old and Mr. Bryan less than 32.

**Body Taken Home.**

The body of Senator Bryan, accompanied by a committee from the senate, left here at 9 o'clock this morning over the Southern railway for Jacksonville, Fla., where interment will be made on Wednesday. An unusual circumstance will be the absence of a funeral committee from the house of representatives. It was the wish of the family that the usual comittees be dispensed with, but this was reconsidered and it was decided that the senate only should be represented at the funeral. The senate committee is made up of Messrs. Taliaferro, of Florida; Bacon, of Georgia; Stone, of Missouri; Daniel, of Virginia; Clark, of Wyoming; Scott, of West Virginia; Carter, of Montana, and Clapp, of Minnesota.

# REPORTERS STRIKE WHEN CALLED SWINE

## Refuse to Cover Meetings of Reichstag Until Apology Is Made—Challenge to Duel May Follow.

Berlin, March 21.—The press representatives, whose duties are to attend the reichstag, have ceased entirely to attend the meetings of that body, because of the incident yesterday, during the debate on the colonial budget, when Herr Grober, the Center leader, called the journalists "swine," because they jeered at a statement used by a member to the effect that negroes also had immortal souls.

Over one hundred newspaper men debated the matter in the reichstag building this morning and decided that no further reports would be sent out unless an apology was forthcoming. The newspaper proprietors and the news agencies all support the repoters. A resolution has been drawn up demanding an apology from Herr Groeber, or that the president of the house call him to order. Today the press gallery was entirely empty. The press representatives assigned to cover the diet met today and expressed sympathy with their colleagues.

The president of the association of foreign newspaper correspondents made a speech in one of the reichstag galleries to the local reporters. He said the foreign correspondents supported their German colleagues and expressed his indignation at Herr Groeber's insult to the entire press, saying Herr Groeber was protecting himself by his parliamentary immunity from the German law covering insults.

It was suggested by various of the newspapermen that one of their number be selected to challenge Herr Groeber to a duel.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Sole Owners U. S. Reg. Dist'y No. 22, 6th Dist., Ky. Orders from Mont., Wyo., Colo., N. Mex. and West thereof must call for either 20 full quart bottles, 6 gallons in demijohns, or a cask, for $15 by prepaid freight. Write for express terms.

*Write for our book, A Fair Customer, and price list sealed.

# COUNTESS IS ARRESTED

## Is Charged With a Series of Daring Robberies.

### Declared to Be One of the Most Audacious Hotel Thieves in France.

Paris, March 24.—A series of mysterious hotel robberies on the Riviera extending over many years, has been explained in the arrest of the beautiful, dashing, but masquerading Countess of Monteil. For years the Countess of Monteil has entertained lavishly, both at Paris and the Riviera. Her wealth and jewels have drawn comment and admiration from far and near.

Now she is declared one of the most ingenious, successful and audacious hotel thieves that has ever troubled the hotel proprietors of France. Her arrest at Nice reveals her not as the captivating, brilliant countess, but as a thoroughly up-to-date burglar, carrying concealed in her bewitching garments an array of burglar's implements of intricate workmanship, which opened to her any hotel room on the Riviera which she knew to contain the coveted wealth of money and valuables.

The detectives will seek to prove, moreover, that the masquerading countess was in fact the active director of a band of hotel robbers, mostly men, some of whom have been arrested, and whose aggregate loot is of great financial value.

# BLOW TO UNIONISM

## Contained in Decision Rendered in District of Columbia.

Washington, March 23.—The American Federation of Labor and President Gompers and others of the organization were permanently enjoined from "conspiring, agreeing, or combining to restrain, obstruct or destroy" the business of the Buck's Stove and Range company, in a decision rendered by Chief Justice Clabaugh, of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, today, making permanent the temporary injunction of Justice Gould against the federation in that case.

The federation's counsel immediately noted an appeal to the district court of appeals.

Today's decision bars the federation from, in any manner, calling the attention of the public to the Buck's company, or its business or its products, and also bars the federation from placing the company on the "unfair list," or from stating that the company's products should not be purchased either in Missouri or anywhere else.

### PREMONITION VERIFIED.

**Asheville, N. C., March 21.—Having a premonition that evil was about to fall upon his wife, although she had been out of his sight less than half an hour, James Edwards, a business man of Putnam, N. C., rushed from his office to his home, and, stepping into the door of the hallway, was horrified to see Mrs. Edwards lying on the floor, dead, with a bullet hole in her temple. She had killed herself.**

**Mrs. Edwards was a popular young matron of Putnam and her married life of only two years seemed to have been of the happiest.**

**She was also in the best of health and the cause of her action is a mystery.**

# CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT

## Woodruff and Roosevelt Discuss New York Politics.

Washington, March 24.—Timothy Woodruff, Republican state chairman of New York, had a conference with the President yesterday on New York politics. He stated that Representative James S. Sherman, of that state, has agreed to become chairman of the Republican state convention to be held at Carnegie hall April 11.

Mr. Woodruff came to Washington to consult Mr. Sherman, who is ill at his apartments here, and Mr. Sherman said that if his health permitted he would be glad to preside over the convention. The temporary chairman of the convention will be M. Linn Bruce, of New York.

# CAN NOT PUNISH ANYBODY

## Bereaved Parents Appeal to the President.

Cleveland, O., March 20.—Declaring their belief that no one could be held responsible under the Ohio laws, for the fire which destroyed the Collinwood school building in which 175 children lost their lives, the parents of those who perished, at a meeting held in the village last night decided to appeal to President Roosevelt for aid in obtaining the enactment of a measure that will result in a federal investigation of the fire. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions requesting the president to urge legislation that will apply to all such disasters.

Coroner Burke, after an exhaustive investigation, found that there was no statute in Ohio that could be invoked in this particular case, and so informed the committee of Collinwood men who called upon him.

# DELEGATES FOR CANNON.

Salem, Ill., March 21.—Republicans of the Twenty-third Illinois congressional district yesterday selected W. F. Bundy and H. Hanley Jones as delegates to the national convention, instructing them to vote for Joseph G. Cannon for presidential nominee.

# REVOLT AGAINST BRYAN

## Democratic National Party Is Badly Split.

### Leaders Fear a Bitter Fight at the Convention in Denver.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—For the past ten days the popular attention of Washington has been diverted from the contest for the Republican nomination to the war that is now raging between the Bryan and anti-Bryan factions in the Democratic party. During the past three or four days the Johnson candidacy has been making such progress that it is being viciously attacked by the worshipers of the Peerless One.

One of the most surprising developments in the Democratic contest is the disposition of the members on the minority side of the house to desert Colonel Bryan, who at the opening of the session was conceded to be as well as nominated.

Starting with the terrific outburst of Bourke Cochran, who announced his intention of supporting Bryan in a magnificent peroration of his speech in which he endorsed President Roosevelt, for five or six weeks the Democrats went wild with enthusiasm for the perpetual candidate. Almost every Democratic orator, whether he was speaking on the tariff, currency or the race question, closed his speech by nominating William Jennings Bryan.

But all of this has changed in the past ten days. Bryan's name is no longer mentioned in speeches on the Democratic side. Neither are the Democratic members mentioning any other presidential candidate. They are silent on this subject. The Democratic leaders are now impressed with the idea that a bitter factional fight between the Bryan and anti-Bryan forces is in prospect. They fear that the result may destroy any opportunity of the party winning at the polls. Although the clear-headed Democratic leaders have very little faith in the ability of Bryan to carry the election they are aware that he has a blind and unreasoning following which is very apt to bolt the party nominee if their idol is not nominated. Bryan's adherents are not very strongly attached to the Democratic party and may flock to Hearst or even a popular Republican candidate if the Peerless One is not nominated. Bryan is going about the country demanding another nomination. More than this his demand is being enforced by his bitter partisans. They openly charge that all other candidates are being put forth by Wall street, and the salvation of the party and the country depends entirely upon the nomination of Colonel Bryan.

But his opponents while doing very little talking are quietly organizing their forces and now claim that they will be able to prevent his nomination. They have been able to bring sufficient pressure to bear upon the Democratic members to stop the Bryan talk in the house. Tammany Hall has put to sleep for the present at least the political ambitions of Bourke Cochran, who started the Bryan crusade early in the session. Other Democratic members who have been disposed to exploit themselves by singing the praise of Bryan it is said are threatened with the same fate. There are sad days for the members on the minority side, for it is dangerous for them to take sides with either faction.

Hence the silence. If the Johnson and anti-Bryan forces are able to capture more than a third of the delegates before congress adjourns there may be some outbursts from the friends of Governor Johnson. When the Democratic members are convinced that Bryan cannot win there will be a general scramble to get out of his band wagon. Then it will be a free for all fight for the doubtful honor, and the Denver convention will be as stormy as the one which the party held at St. Louis in 1904.

# WILL GIVE NO QUARTER

## To Push Cases Against Express Companies.

Lincoln, Neb., March 24.—In a letter to Attorney R. W. Breckenridge, of Omaha, Attorney General Thompson declares he will never dismiss the cases against the express companies doing business in Nebraska. He declares, in answer to a suggestion from the attorney that litigation be ended:

"I know of no conduct on the part of these express companies that merits the clemency you suggest. They have shown little or no disposition to obey the law. On the contrary, they have manifested a reckless disregard for the law and have defied it in nearly every instance. Their attitude has been both exasperating and reprehensible."

Suits have been started in the supreme court to enforce the Sibley act, reducing rates 25 per cent. Complaints have also been filed in a lower court, alleging that the express companies have failed to state in annual reports the salaries of officials.

# "TAFT AND FORT" TICKET

## Is Choice of Congressman Fowler, of New Jersey.

New York, March 24.—Representative Fowler, of New Jersey, author of the Fowler currency bill, announces "Taft and Fort" as his presidential ticket. Mr. Fowler said in an interview:

"The first office of the world today in distinction, responsibility and power is the presidency of the United States. To it should be called only such men as typify what is best in American manhood, culture and fitness. In qualities of heart, strength of character, mental endowment, splendid equipment and surpassing experience, there seems to me to stand one man conspicuous above his fellows, and that is William H. Taft. But such a candidate should have a worthy associate, and New Jersey should again take her place upon the ticket with Ohio. Already our jurist-governor is eminent among the reform governors. The ticket of Taft and Fort would be invincible; therefore let it be the ticket of every New Jersey Republican from this day forward."


# Free Receipt For Weak Men

## Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So, I have determined to send a copy of the prescription, free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men, and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor-failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence, so that any man, anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what, I believe, is the quickest-acting, restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and, so, cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Mr. A. E. Robinson, 3938 Luck Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid receipt, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, free of charge.


# DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE DIES AT CANNES

## Heart Trouble Causes the Death of One of England's Most Famous Men.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE

Cannes, March 24.—Spencer Compton Cavendish, eighth duke of Devonshire, died here today of heart failure. He was born July 23, 1833.

London, March 24.—The news of the death of the Duke of Devonshire at Cannes came unexpectedly to England, and has caused widespread regret. Although the duke had been ailing since he suffered from a sudden attack of heart weakness at Windsor Castle last June, and in spite of some alarming reports that reached London during his sojourn in Egypt this winter, the recent accounts of his health had been so reassuring that the news of his death has come almost as a surprise.

Few men have spent a more active political life than the Duke of Devonshire. He had been almost continuously a cabinet member in charge of some important department, as a Liberal before the split with Gladstone and later as leader of the Liberal-Unionists. He led the Liberals during the temporary retirement of Gladstone in 1875, and was offered, but refused the premiership after the Midlothian campaign of 1880. He was again offered this honor upon the defeat of home rule, but he again refused.

The duke was also active socially, and his entertainments at his Piccadilly residence and at Chatsworth house, in Devonshire, and his other country houses were the most notable of their kind.

The duke has no immediate family, and the dukedom passes to his nephew, Mr. Cavendish, who married the daughter of Lord Lansdowne.

# Sulzer Is "Called Down" by Cannon

Washington, March 24.—A scene somewhat out of the ordinary was enacted in the house yesterday because of a charge made by Mr. Mann, of Illinois, that Mr. Sulzer, of New York, had put in the Congressional Record what purported to be a speech delivered by him last Saturday, but which, Mr. Mann charged, was not the one delivered.

It all had to do with Mr. Sulzer's claim that he, and not Mr. Mann, was the author of the legislation which brought the department of commerce and labor into being. A resolution offered by Mr. Mann, to expunge the printed speech from the Record, was adopted by a strict party vote, but not until after the house had been treated to a bitter denunciation of Mr. Mann by Mr. Sulzer, and several lively tilts between the latter and the speaker.

Mr. Sulzer characterized Mr. Mann as a "pettifogging lawyer, mean and contemptible," for which he was called to order by the speaker, with the admonition that such language could not be used toward a member. Twice afterward, in seeking to justify his claim of authorship, he was interrupted by the speaker with a similar warning.

# ROOSEVELT TAKES HAND

## Insists That Outrage in Ohio Be Righted.

### Cox-Brown-Guilbert Combine Not Likely to Surrender Without a Struggle.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—The presence of George B. Cox, the Cincinnati boss, and Charles Taft in Washington, is responsible for the report that President Roosevelt has decided to demand a new deal in Ohio. That the President is embarrassed by the manner in which Torys, manager of the Taft movement, allowed the Ohio bosses to name the important nominees at the Taft convention, is no secret here.

That with his usual directness and courage the President would take up the Ohio situation has been expected, ever since the news of the Republican revolt against the machine candidates on the ticket reached Washington. Of course Boss Cox insists that he is here on private business, but it known that he held a long conference with Frank Hitchcock and expects to see Secretary Taft before he leaves Washington. The President is said to be so indignant at the manipulation of the Taft movement by Cox for the furtherance of boss rule, that he has so far refused to see the Cincinnati dictator.

It is stated that the President believes that he has been imposed upon by the manner in which the Ohio state convention program was arranged. On the platform the President was consulted and he was allowed to name Garfield as temporary chairman. This gave the convention the appearance of being controlled by the administration, but in naming the important places on the ticket the Cox-Brown-Guilbert combine was allowed to run the convention.

By the arrangement the President is made to appear to endorse the program carried out by the machine. Naturally the President is protesting, and insisting that something be done to put him in the right before the people of the state. Just what will be the outcome of the conference today is difficult to predict, but it would not be surprising if Boss Cox and Charles Taft return to Ohio with a demand from the President to call a meeting of the central committee and form a new ticket. It is very doubtful whether Cox and his associates will comply with this request, as they would prefer to take the chances of defeat at the polls with their own henchmen on the ticket than to have candidates whom they cannot control.

# STEWART IS U. S. SENATOR

## Appointed to Succeed the Late Senator Proctor.

Proctor, Vt., March 24.—John W. Stewart, of Middlebury, former governor of Vermont, was appointed to the United States senate by Governor Fletcher B. Proctor today, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Senator Redgeld Proctor.

Mr. Stewart has accepted. His term will expire this coming fall, when the legislature meets in regular session.

# RATE LAW IS KNOCKED OUT

## Held Unconstitutional by U. S. Supreme Court.

Washington, March 24.—The supreme court of the United States yesterday held the Minnesota railroad rate law to be unconstitutional because of the enormous penalties imposed by it.

# FERGUSSON FUNERAL.

Washington, March 24.—Funeral services over the body of Arthur W. Fergusson, late executive secretary of the Philippine commission, who died in Manila in January last, were held this afternoon at St. John's Episcopal church. The interment was in Oak Hill cemetery, this city.

# NIGHT RIDERS IN OHIO

## Tobacco Grower's Beds Torn Up Near Ripley.

### He Is Warned to Quit Planting by Raiders From Kentucky —A Barn Burneed.

Cincinnati, O., March 24.—Under cover of darkness, a band of night riders crossed the river early yesterday and operated in Ohio in the vicinity of Ripley. They devastated the tobacco beds of August Moonshon, three miles east of Ripley, in what is known as Stringtown, and left threats posted on the barn, telling Moonshon to stop planting under penalty of his life.

The beds had been planted recently. Moonshon, however, told his neighbors that he was planting lettuce. The riders, armed with hoes, dug up every inch of the tobacco beds, and Moonshon found the heavy canvas bed covers hung from the branches of trees.

# APPEAL IS OVERRULED

## Russian Senate Against Duma Members.

### Deputies Charged With Treasonable Practices—Based on Viborg Manifesto.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—The Russian senate, the highest tribunal in the empire, today overruled the appeal made by the 167 members of the first duma who on December 31 were convicted by the court of appeals and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The charges against these deputies were treasonable practices, the specifications being based on the issuing of the famous Viborg manifesto urging the people to stand up for the rights of popular representation and advising them to give neither money nor soldiers to the government.

# VICTIMS NUMBERED 165.

## Report of Relief Commission at Collinwood.

Cleveland, O., March 24.—Of $25,000 given by the state, $7,457 will be turned back to it by the Collinwood fire relief commission.

A report showing in detail the amounts turned over to Collinwood people was completed yesterday. A feature of the report is that it shows the exact number of persons who lost their lives in the catastrophe.

It is now definitely known that 162 children and two teachers met death in the flames. In addition one unidentified man is on the list of the dead. The sum paid out for deaths as shown by the vouchers amounts to $116,400, and the injury claims to $1,025. The total relief expenditure was $17,425.

# HINDUS MAKE A PROTEST

## Complain to Morley About Deportations From Canada.

Toronto, Ont., March 23.—A special from Vancouver, B. C., says 500 Hindus met yesterday in the Sikh temple and after many exciting speeches protesting against their exclusion and deportation from Canada and emphasizing the fact that this would be a strong weapon in the hands of those preaching sedition in India sent the following cable to John Morley, secretary for India:

"We protest against deportation from Canada. As British subjects we claim protection throughout the empire. If our interests are overlooked by others those in India must necessarily resent your government's neglect."

# FLEET INVITED TO CHINA

## Invitation From Celestial Empire Is Accepted.

### Itinerary Will Be Arranged in Accordance With Decision of President's Cabinet.

Washington, March 24.—It was decided at the cabinet meeting today to accept the invitation of China to have the Atlantic battleship fleet visit a port of that country, on its return voyage from the Pacific coast.

It also was decided that no further invitations for the fleet would be accepted. The itinerary around the world will be arranged in accordance with this decision.

Invitations of foreign countries so far accepted after the fleet leaves San Francisco includes Australia, Japan and China. All other stops will be strictly for coaling purposes.

On receipt of a dispatch from the minister of foreign affairs for China yesterday indicating that instructions have been given to welcome the vessels, Mr. Wu promptly sent a letter to Secretary Root. The telegram upon which Mr. Wu based his invitation came from the minister of foreign affairs at Pekin substantially in the following words:

"As the American fleet is to visit the far east we have given telegraphic instructions to the viceroy of Nanking to make suitable preparations in conjunction with Admiral Sah, the ranking officer of the navy, to welcome the fleet to Chinese shores."

Shanghai is the only port of any consequence in the viceroyalty of Nanking, so evidently, it is the expectations of the Chinese home authorities that the fleet will stop there in event the American government feels that any more stops should be made.

Information has reached the navy department that New Zealand and Tasmania have similar invitations on the way by mail.

# BATTLE FLAGS TO COME

## House Passes Resolution for the G. A. R.

Columbus, O., March 24.—Under suspension of the rules and by unanimous vote the house of representatives last evening adopted a joint resolution, introduced by Representative George A. Bassett, authorizing the use of the old battle flags now in the state relic room at the National Grand Army encampment to be held in Toledo next August. The resolution provides that the flags shall be in the custody of a person detailed by the adjutant general, and that they shall not be unfurled or removed from the meetings in which they are enclosed.

The resolution will doubtless be adopted by the senate without opposition.

# ON BUILDING AND LOAN

## Report Shows Increase in Assets in Ohio.

Columbus, O., March 24.—The annual report of the state inspector of building and loan companies, filed with Governor Harris, shows that there were 654 associations in the state in 1906 and 644 in 1907, but the total assets increased more than $11,000,000 and are now $132,714,147. Toledo is the only large city that showed a decrease. The assets of the eight Toledo companies are $4,148,983, and the decrease is $46,951. In Columbus the assets of 20 companies are $11,872,012, an increase of $1,450,984. Cincinnati leads with 226 associations, while in Cleveland there are only 19. Total assets of Cincinnati companies are $15,000,000, and of Cleveland companies $8,000,000.

# BISHOP FOWLER'S FUNERAL

## Services Were Befitting the Great Churchman.

New York, March 24.—With impressive honors befitting the obsequies of a great churchman, the funeral services for Charles Henry Fowler, twenty-four years a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, educator and founder of universities in this and other lands, author and missionary, were held yesterday at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. The most prominent clergy and laymen of the church attended the ceremonies, which were conducted by associates in the church, and intimate friends of Bishop Fowler.

As a lasting tribute to the dead churchman, it is intended to prepare a denominational memorial to Bishop Fowler, and every person throughout the country having reminiscences of the late bishop is requested to forward them to the Methodist Episcopal church headquarters in the various cities.

The funeral services for Bishop Fowler were conducted with the full ritual of the church.

# RATE LAW HELD INVALID

## Supreme Court Decides North Carolina Case.

Washington, March 24.—The case of Thomas F. Hunter, sheriff for Buncombe county, N. C., vs. James H. Wood, agent of the Southern railway at Asheville, N. C., involving a conflict over the North Carolina railroad rate law, was decided yesterday by the supreme court of the United States in favor of Wood. The decision was announced by Justice Peckham and its effect is to sustain the federal courts and thus holds invalid the law.

### ILLEGAL MARRIAGES.

**Chicago, March 24.—Judge Carpenter, in the circuit court, yesterday rendered a decision declaring that the marriages of divorced Illinois residents within the time forbidden by the statutes of this state, are illegal in Illinois, even when performed in other states.**

**The decree will affect many marriages which have taken place since the enactment of the Illinois law.**

# SANDS TO RESIGN.

Guatemala City, Guatemala, March 24.—William S. Sands, secretary of the American legation at Guatemala City and acting charge d'affaires, will leave shortly for the United States, where, it is understood, he is to accept another post. The American colony gave a banquet in his honor last evening.

# CUBAN NOMINATIONS.

Havana, March 24.—The Zayista convention yesterday nominated by acclamation Alfredo Zayas for president. Senator Alfredo Zayas is president of the Liberal party, leader of the Nationalist party and vice president of the senate.

# LEGALIZE MERGER.

Chicago, March 24.—After a protracted session, lasting until past midnight, the city council adopted an ordinance to legalize a consolidation of the Commonwealth Electric and the Chicago Edison companies, which have a practical monopoly of electric lighting in Chicago.

# KOREANS PLAN WAR

## Million Agents in All Parts of World Arousing Sympathy.

### Manifesto Calling Upon Loyal Natives to Exterminate Japs Received in San Francisco

San Francisco, Cay., March 24.—Dr. F. H. Zumwalt, who made a very careful examination of the wounds of D. W. Stevens, the American diplomat whose assassination was attempted yesterday by two Koreans, says that the patient is in excellent condition considering the seriousness of his injuries.

The attempt to assassinate Mr. Stevens, it is now said, was the result of a carefully hatched conspiracy, inspired immediately by a manifesto of the Korean "righteous army" calling upon all loyal Koreans to consecrate themselves to a holy war and exterminate all Japanese.

**The Proclamation.**

This manifesto reached here on the same ship which brought Stevens. The proclamation is signed by General E. Yie Lin Yung, general of the Korean "righteous army," and is in part as follows:

"Manifesto:

"To all Koreans in all parts of the world:

"Loyalty to his nation and fealty to his parents is the primal law of man's nature. The right to live and the right to die for duty is also the rule of nature.

"But, alas! Grievous times have come upon Korea, our compatriots. We who have been educated by our 500-year-old dynasty and raised up by our 4,000-year-old ancestry have come under the domination of the barbarous savage islanders—the Japanese.

"Compatriots, we must unite and consecrate ourselves to our land and restore our independence. We are sure our God will help up. We must all do our best to kill all Japanese, their spies, allies and barbarous soldiers."

J. W. Palk, national president of the Korean Reform league, in commending the action of the conspirators, is quoted as follows:

"Stevens met the fate that comes to all betrayers. He came into Korea from America, which we always regarded as our best friend among the nations. He betrayed us. He told us that the nation we most hate must be accepted as our master and told us that the two Koreans most despised in their own land were the only ones to lead us as we should go. But we are not fools nor dogs to submit."

"Who are the two Koreans most hated in their own land?" Palk was asked.

"Yee Wan Wong, the prime minster, who also is a Japanese spy, and Hong Pung Chun, the minister of agriculture," he replied.

"And they will be laid low, too," he added.

**Million in Plot.**

There are said to be 700 Koreans in the two revolutionary leagues here and these are working with a million more who have fled into Siberia and Russia to rouse the courage of their countrymen to the point of turning upon Japan and driving her out of the land which the patriots here say is being robbed and pillaged by the brown conquerors.

# THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

**Washington, March 17.—Senate.—**After speaking for two and a half hours in the senate today on the pending currency bill, Senator La Follette asked permission to suspend his remarks and conclude tomorrow. Senator Aldrich reported from the committee on finance amendments to the bill exempting railroad bonds from the classes of bonds to be used to secure emergency currency, limiting the retirement of such currency and providing that such issues should be permitted up to the par value of bonds used to secure them.

House.—Praise of President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft and William J. Bryan was heard in the house during general debate on the pension appropriation bill. Mr. Kennedy, of Ohio, lauded the President and his policies, as well as Secretary Taft, who, he said, would bring glory and prestige to the country as president. The commendation of Mr. Bryan came from Ollie James, of Kentucky, who predicted that the Nebraskan would be elected president next November. An exhaustive speech in advocacy of the Fowler financial bill was made by Mr. Prince, of Illinois. The pension appropriation bill was still the order of business when the house adjourned.

**Washington, March 18.—Senate.—**After a ten-minute session the senate this morning adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Whyte, of Maryland.

House.—General debate on the pension appropriation bill continued for over four hours in the house today. Reports discussed took a wide range, politics, finance, the trusts and the President's last special message all receiving attention. Mr. Mouser, of Ohio, predicted the election of Secretary Taft for president, while Mr. Hull, of Tennessee, in an arraignment of the Republican party, appeared equally confident that William J. Bryan would be the successful candidate. At 4:24 p. m. the house adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Whyte.

**Washington, March 19.—Senate.—**Continuing his speech begun in the senate last Tuesday, Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin today devoted considerable time to discussing a proposition for the physical valuation of railroads. The senate devoted part of the day to the consideration of the omnibus bill, and then referred it back to committee for further consideration.

House.—After several hours of spirited discussion over the proposition to abolish seventeen of the eighteen United States pension agencies, and consolidate pension disbursements in Washington, the house today passed the pension appropriation bill, carrying $150,869,000, the largest sum ever authorized by that measure. In the course of the debate Mr. Fitzgerald of New York accused the President of using federal patronage to further the candidacy of Secretary Taft. Messrs. Harrison of New York and Williams of Mississippi criticised the President for having, as they stated, exceeded his constitutional authority in making laws for the Panama canal zone by executive order.

**Washington, March 20.—Senate.—**Nearly the entire session of the senate today was consumed by the consideration and final vote on the ship subsidy bill, which was passed without a division being called for. A bill was also passed increasing the salaries of men employed in the life saving service.

House.—President Roosevelt was roundly denounced in the house today by Mr. Hardwick of Georgia for failing to send to congress all information regarding corporations which had come into his possession. Mr. Mann of Illinois asserted that the President had acted with the utmost good faith in sending to congress all information that had come to him. The discussion arose over a resolution by Mr. Hardwick to require the President to supply the house with all data so far obtained by the bureau of corporation. It was tabled, 148 to 115. The fortifications bill was taken up, but sidetracked for general debate.

**Washington, March 23.—Senate.—**The announcement of the death of Senator William James Bryan, of Florida, was made in the senate immediately after the prayer by the chaplain, whereupon, in respect to his memory, the senate adjourned.

House.—In the house today, Mr. Mann, of Illinois, charged that Mr. Sulzer, of New York, had put in the Congressional Record what purported to be a speech delivered by him last Saturday, but which, Mr. Mann charged, was not the one delivered. A resolution offered by Mr. Mann to expunge the printed speech from the Record was adopted by a strict party vote, but not until after the house had been treated to a bitter denunciation of Mr. Mann by Mr. Sulzer and several lively tilts between the latter and the speaker. After passing a number of measures relating to the District of Columbia, the house adjourned to tomorrow, out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Bryan.

# THE MARKETS

New York, March 21.—Bradstreet's says: Improvement in sentiment and in actual demand continues, but proceeds under the check rein of conservatism, which limits buying to small lots of staple goods. Spring jobbing trade has apparently passed its zenith with a total trade larger perhaps than was expected some months ago, but smaller by far than a year ago. Fall trade is four to six weeks late in opening up. As hitherto, the chief activity has been in dry goods and allied lines, especially millinery, which, so far, as spring trade preparations are concerned, makes relatively one of the best showings.

Textile lines show rather more pronounced quiet, with cotton goods most prominent in the line of reduced output. About 80,000 mill hands in New England have had wages reduced in the past ten days, and production is only 65 to 75 per cent of the full possible output.

As regards the future, it might be said that while the outlook is hopeful, prospects seem to indicate a fluctuation in trade in forthcoming months, or at least until probable crop yields can be pretty well measured.

Business failures in the United States for the week ended March 19 number 298, against 278 last week, 157 in the like week of 1907, 170 in 1906, 204 in 1905, and 215 in 1904. Canadian failures for the week number 39, as against 31 last week and 32 in the same week a year ago.

**The Grain Markets.**

Toledo, O., March 24.—Wheat assumed a bearish aspect this morning and prices sagged to a small extent in the early part of the day. In Chicago, the crowd essayed to bull the market as was the case yesterday. Losses in the local market did not exceed ⅝c, July sinking to 89⅝c, while September gained an eighth. Cash and May at 10 a. m. were ⅛c lower at 96¼c. September opened unchanged at 87⅝c, later advancing to 87⅛c.

About the most important development was the buying of wheat by millers in the northwest. The closes showed wheat the best part of a cent above yesterday's finish. Cash and May ended the day at 97⅛c, July at 91c and September at 88½c.

Light offerings put corn in a stronger position. Local months opened higher. May was ¼c in advance at 67c, later dropping back an eighth. July was ⅜c higher at 66⅛c and September ⅜c up at 65⅝c. Liverpool corn was 3-20c higher at the start and 9-20c higher later in the day.

Corn was also higher, cash closing at 66½c, May at 67⅜c, July at 66½c, and September at 65⅝c.

Oats was featureless and unchanged in the Toledo market, with the exception of a drop of ⅛c in July. May opened at 54⅜c, July at 50⅛c and September at 38⅛c.

Good gains were made by oats. Cash closed at 55c, May at 55⅛c, July at 50⅜c, and September at 39⅛c.

Clover seed advanced again today, cash jumping up 10c to $13.15. March scored a similar advance by reaching $12.80. April opened 5c higher at $12.50, and before the noon hour repeated the gain. Uncertainty of the new crop weakened October, the option opening unchanged at $7.80 and dropping to $7.75 later in the morning. Receipts yesterday were 76 bags against shipments of 556 bags. A year ago receipts were 240 bags versus shipments of 919 bags.

At the close cash clover seed stood at $13.10, March at $12.75, April at $12.60 and October at $7.70.

TOLEDO.

| Wheat— | Open. | High. | Low. | Mar. 24. | Mar. 23. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | 96 | .... | .... | 97¼ | 96¾ |
| May | 96¼ | .... | .... | 97¼ | 96¾ |
| July | 89⅞ | .... | .... | 91 | 90 |
| Sept. | 87⅝ | .... | .... | 88½ | 87⅝ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| Cash | .... | .... | .... | 66¼ | 66 |
| May | 67 | .... | .... | 67⅜ | 66¾ |
| July | 66¼ | .... | .... | 66½ | 65¾ |
| Sept. | 65¾ | .... | .... | 66⅛ | 65½ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| Cash | .... | .... | .... | 55 | 54¼ |
| May | 54⅜ | .... | .... | 55¼ | 54⅜ |
| July | 50⅛ | 50¾ | .... | 50⅜ | 50⅛ |
| Sept | 38⅞ | .... | .... | 39¼ | 38⅞ |
| Clover Seed— | | | | | |
| Cash | 13.15 | .... | .... | 13.10 | 13.05 |
| March | 12.80 | .... | .... | 12.75 | 12.75 |
| April | 12.55 | .... | .... | 12.60 | 12.50 |
| Oct | 7.80 | .... | .... | 7.70 | 7.80 |
| Rye— | | | | | |
| No. 1 | .... | .... | .... | 83¼ | .... |
| No. 2 | .... | .... | .... | 82¼ | .... |
| No. 3 | .... | .... | .... | 78¼ | .... |
| Timothy— | | | | | |
| P. Timothy | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2.15 2.15 |
| Alsike— | | | | | |
| P. Alsike | .... | .... | .... | .... | 12.35 12.25 |

CHICAGO.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 94¼ | 95¾ | 93¾ | 95¾ | 94⅝ |
| July | 89¾ | 90¾ | 89¼ | 90⅝ | 89⅞ |
| Sept. | 86¾ | 87⅝ | 85⅞ | 87⅛ | 86⅝ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| May | 66¼ | .... | 66¼ | 67⅜ | 66 |
| July | 63½ | .... | .... | 64⅜ | 63⅞ |
| Sept. | 62⅝ | .... | 61¾ | 63¾ | 62¾ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| May (old) | 54¾ | .... | 54¼ | 54⅝ | 54¼ |
| May (new) | 53 | .... | .... | 53 | 52⅝ |
| July (old) | 48¾ | .... | 48¼ | 48⅝ | 48¼ |
| July (new) | 46¾ | .... | 46¼ | 46⅝ | .... |
| Sept. | 38¾ | .... | .... | 38¾ | .... |

NEW YORK.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 1.01¾ | .... | .... | 1.02⅞ | 1.01⅝ |
| July | 96½ | .... | .... | 97⅝ | 96½ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| May | 74¼ | .... | .... | 76¼ | 74⅝ |
| July | 72½ | .... | .... | 73½ | 72⅝ |

ST. LOUIS.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 96 | .... | .... | 96⅜ | 96¼ |
| July | 85¼ | .... | .... | 85⅝ | 85⅝ |

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

| Pork— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 12.40 | .... | .... | 12.45 | 12.25 |
| July | 12.80 | .... | .... | 13.81 | 12.65 |
| Sept | 13.07 | .... | .... | 13.20 | 13.00 |
| Lard— | | | | | |
| May | 7.87 | .... | .... | 7.92 | .... |
| July | 8.07 | .... | .... | 8.15 | .... |
| Sept | 8.07 | .... | .... | 8.85 | .... |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| May | 6.72 | .... | .... | 6.77 | .... |
| July | 7.05 | .... | .... | 7.07 | .... |
| Sept | 7.35 | .... | .... | 7.85 | .... |

**New York Stock Market.**

March 24, 1908.

| Wheat— | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Loco. com | 42 | 43¾ | 41¾ | 43¾ |
| Am. Sg. Rfg. Co | 127¼ | 127¼ | 125 | 126¾ |
| Atchison | 74¼ | 75¼ | 74 | 75¼ |
| Am. Car & F. Co | 32 | 33 | 32 | 33 |
| Anaconda | 38¾ | 39 | 38¼ | 39 |
| Amal. Copper | 68¾ | 69¾ | 68⅝ | 69⅝ |
| Am. Smelters | 72 | 73 | 72 | 73½ |
| Am. Woolen Co | 19 | 20½ | 19 | 20½ |
| Allis-Chal. pfd | 20 | 21 | 20 | 21 |
| Biscuit com | 82 | 82¼ | 82 | 82¼ |
| Balt. & Ohio | 82¼ | 83½ | 82¾ | 83½ |
| Brooklyn R. T. | 47 | 47¾ | 46½ | 47¾ |
| Chicago & G. W. | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| Canadian Pacific | 150 | 150¼ | 149¾ | 150¼ |
| Clover Leaf | 15⅝ | 16½ | 15⅝ | 16½ |
| Clover Leaf pfd | 37½ | 39 | 37½ | 39 |
| Colorado Fuel | 23 | 23½ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| Ches. & Ohio | 31¾ | 31⅞ | 31¾ | 31⅞ |
| Central Leather | 15¼ | 15½ | 15¼ | 19 |
| Consolidated Gas | 101½ | 111¾ | 106½ | 111 |
| Can pfd | 49¼ | 49¾ | 49¼ | 49¾ |
| Del. & Hudson | 156 | 157 | 156 | 157 |
| Distillers' Sec | 34½ | 35 | 34¾ | 35 |
| Erie com | 16 | 16½ | 15⅞ | 16½ |
| Erie 1st pfd | 31¾ | 32¾ | 31⅝ | 33½ |
| Erie 2nd pfd | 23 | 23¾ | 23 | 23⅝ |
| Gt. Northern pfd | 124 | 124½ | 123¾ | 124 |
| Ill. Central | 125 | 127 | 125 | 127 |
| Int. Paper | 9¾ | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9⅞ |
| Interborough pfd | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| K. C. Sou. pfd | 51¼ | 53⅜ | 51¼ | 53⅜ |
| Louis. & Nash | 99 | 101 | 98¼ | 100¼ |
| Mex. Central | 17¼ | 18 | 17¼ | 18 |
| Missouri Pacific | 40 | 40¾ | 39⅝ | 40¼ |
| M., K. & T. com | 23¼ | 24¼ | 23¼ | 24¼ |
| M., K. & T. pfd | 53 | 54⅝ | 53 | 54⅝ |
| Nor. Pacific | 128¾ | 129¼ | 128 | 128¾ |
| Nat'l Lead | 58¼ | 58⅞ | 58 | 58¾ |
| N. Y. Air Brake | 65 | 67 | 65 | 67 |
| Northwestern | 148 | 149 | 148 | 148¼ |
| North Am. Co | 48 | 48¼ | 48 | 48¼ |
| N. Y. Central | 99 | 99¾ | 98¼ | 99¾ |
| N. S. W. com | 63 | 64 | 63 | 64 |
| Ont. & Western | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| Penn. Ry